EXHIBIT A

Exhibit A

<table>
<tr><th>Copyright Registration Information</th><th>Cisco</th><th>Arista</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS XE 3.5

Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014</td>
<td>**Usage Guidelines**
SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. ATM notifications are defined in the CISCO-IETF-ATM2-PVCTRAP-MIB.my file, available from the Cisco FTP site at ftp://ftp.cisco.com/pub/mibs/v2/

ATM PVC failure notifications are sent when a PVC on an ATM interface fails or leaves the UP operational state. Only one trap is generated per hardware interface, within the specified interval defined by the **interval** keyword (stored as the atmIntfPvcNotificationInterval in the MIB). If other PVCs on the same interface go DOWN during this interval, traps are generated and held until the fail interval has elapsed. When the interval has elapsed, the traps are sent if the PVCs are still DOWN.

No notifications are generated when a PVC returns to the UP state after having been in the DOWN state. If you need to detect the recovery of PVCs, you must use the SNMP management application to regularly poll your router.

The **snmp-server enable traps atm pvc**command is used in conjunction with the **snmp-server host**command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications. To send notifications, you must configure at least one **snmp-server host**command.

Cisco IOS Asynchronous Transfer Mode Command Reference (2011), at 535</td>
<td>**snmp-server enable traps**

The **snmp-server enable traps** command enables the transmission of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. The **snmp-server host** command specifies the notification

Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS XE 3.5

Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014</td>
<td>Router# **show interfaces atm 0/0/0**
ATM0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is cyBus ATM
Internet address is 10.1.1.1/24
MTU 4470 bytes, sub MTU 4470, BW 156250 Kbit, DLY 80 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation ATM, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
Encapsulation(s): AAL5, PVC mode
256 TX buffers, 256 RX buffers,
2048 maximum active VCs, 1024 VCs per VP, 1 current VCCs
VC idle disconnect time: 300 seconds
Last input never, output 00:00:05, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
5 packets input, 560 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
5 packets output, 560 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

Cisco IOS Asynchronous Transfer Mode Command Reference (2011), at 476</td>
<td>Examples
• These commands display interface counters, clear the counters, then display the counters again.

switch#**show interfaces ethernet 1**
Ethernet1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is Ethernet, address is 001c.7302.2fff (bia 001c.7302.2fff)
MTU 9212 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit
Full duplex, 10Gb/s, auto negotiation: off
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
5 minutes input rate 301 bps (0.0% with framing), 0 packets/sec
5 minutes output rate 0 bps (0.0% with framing), 0 packets/sec
2285370854005 packets input, 2250285822532583 bytes
Received 29769609741 broadcasts, 3073437605 multicast
113 runts, 1 giants
118 input errors, 117 CRC, 0 alignment, 18 symbol
27511409 PAUSE input
335031607678 packets output, 27845413138330 bytes
Sent 14282316688 broadcasts, 54045824072 multicast
108 output errors, 0 collisions
0 late collision, 0 deferred
0 PAUSE output

Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 637</td>
</tr>
</table>

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Cisco IOS XE 3.5 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**show vrrp** To display a brief or detailed status of one or all configured Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) groups on the router, use the **show vrrp** command in privileged EXEC mode. **show vrrp [all | brief]** Cisco IOS IP Application Services Command Reference (2011), at 71	19.2.3.2 Verify VRRP IPv6 Configurations Use the following commands to display the VRRP configurations and status. **Show VRRP Group** The show vrrp command displays the status of configured Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) groups on a specified interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 879
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** Use the **ip multicast multipath** command to enable load splitting of IP multicast traffic across multiple equal-cost paths. If two or more equal-cost paths from a source are available, unicast traffic will be load split across those paths. However, by default, multicast traffic is not load split across multiple equal-cost paths. In general, multicast traffic flows down from the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor. According to the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) specifications, this neighbor must have the highest IP address if more than one neighbor has the same metric. Configuring load splitting with the **ip multicast multipath** command causes the system to load split multicast traffic across multiple equal-cost paths based on source address using the S-hash algorithm. When the **ip multicast multipath** command is configured and multiple equal-cost paths exist, the path in which multicast traffic will travel is selected based on the source IP address. Multicast traffic from different sources will be load split across the different equal-cost paths. Load splitting will not occur across equal-cost paths for multicast traffic from the same source sent to different multicast groups. Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference (2011), at 293	23.3.2 Equal Cost Multipath Routing (ECMP) and Load Sharing Multiple routes that have identical destinations and administrative distances comprise an Equal Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) route. The switch attempts to spread traffic to all ECMP route paths equally. If two or more equal-cost paths from a source are available, unicast traffic is load split across those paths. By default, multicast traffic is not load split. Multicast traffic generally flows from the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor and, according to Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) specifications, the neighbor with the highest IP address has precedence when multiple neighbors have the same metric. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1191
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** Use the **ip multicast boundary** command to configure an administratively scoped boundary on an interface in order to filter source traffic coming into the interface and prevent unwanted states from being created on the interface. **Note** An IP multicast boundary enables reuse of the same multicast group address in different administrative domains. Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference (2011), at 264	**Multicast Boundary Configuration** The multicast boundary specifies subnets where source traffic entering an interface is filtered to prevent the creation of multicast states on the interface. The interface is not included in the outgoing interface list (OIL). Multicast pim, igmp or data packets are not allowed to flow across the boundary from either direction. The boundary facilitates the use of a multicast group address in different administrative domains. The ip multicast boundary command configures the multicast boundary. The multicast boundary can be specified through multiple IPv4 subnets or one standard IPv4 ACL. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1704

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Cisco IOS 15.0 Effective Date of Registration: 11/28/2014	**Usage Guidelines** Enabling PIM on an interface also enables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) operation on that interface. An interface can be configured to be in dense mode, sparse mode, or sparse-dense mode. The mode describes how the Cisco IOS software populates its multicast routing table and how the software forwards multicast packets it receives from its directly connected LANs. Dense mode interfaces are always added to the table when the multicast routing table is populated. Sparse mode interfaces are added to the table only when periodic join messages are received from downstream routers, or there is a directly connected member on the interface. Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference (2008), at IMC-233–34	33.3.1 Enabling IGMP Enabling PIM on an interface also enables IGMP on that interface. When the switch populates the multicast routing table, interfaces are added to the table only when periodic join messages are received from downstream routers, or when there is a directly connected member on the interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1726
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. PIM notifications are defined in the CISCO-PIM-MIB.my and PIM-MIB.my files, available from Cisco.com at http://www.cisco.com/public/sw-center/netmgmt/cmtk/mibs.shtml . Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference (2011), at 742	SNMP Commands Chapter 37 SNMP **snmp-server enable traps** The snmp-server enable traps command enables the transmission of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. The snmp-server host command specifies the notification type (traps or informs). Sending notifications requires at least one snmp-server host command. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1918
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** The local proxy ARP feature allows the Multilayer Switching Feature Card (MSFC) to respond to ARP requests for IP addresses within a subnet where normally no routing is required. With the local proxy ARP feature enabled, the MSFC responds to all ARP requests for IP addresses within the subnet and forwards all traffic between hosts in the subnet. Use this feature only on subnets where hosts are intentionally prevented from communicating directly to the Catalyst 6500 series switch on which they are connected. Before the local proxy ARP feature can be used, the IP proxy ARP feature must be enabled. The IP proxy ARP feature is enabled by default. Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Command Reference (2011), at 394	**ip local-proxy-arp** The **ip local-proxy-arp** command enables local proxy ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) on the configuration mode interface. Local proxy ARP programs the switch to respond to ARP requests for IP addresses within a subnet where routing is not normally required. A typical local proxy arp application is supporting isolated private VLANs that communicate with each other by routing packets. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1231
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** IP uses a 32-bit mask that indicates which address bits belong to the network and subnetwork fields, and which bits belong to the host field. This is called a *netmask*. By default, **show** commands display an IP address and then its netmask in dotted decimal notation. For example, a subnet would be displayed as 10.108.11.0 255.255.255.0. Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Command Reference (2011), at 452	• *SUBNET_SIZE* this functions as a sanity check to ensure it is not a network or broadcast network. Options include: — **netmask** *ipv4_addr* The network mask that indicates which address bits belong to the network and subnetwork fields and which bits belong to the host field. Specify the netmask of the network to which the pool addresses belong (dotted decimal notation). Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1233

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Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**Route Target Extended Community Attribute** The route target (RT) extended community attribute is configured with the **rt** keyword. This attribute is used to identify a set of sites and VRFs that may receive routes that are tagged with the configured route target. Configuring the route target extended attribute with a route allows that route to be placed in the per-site forwarding tables that are used for routing traffic that is received from corresponding sites. **Site of Origin Extended Community Attribute** The site of origin (SOO) extended community attribute is configured with the **soo** keyword. This attribute uniquely identifies the site from which the provider edge (PE) router learned the route. All routes learned from a particular site must be assigned the same site of origin extended community attribute, regardless if a site is connected to a single PE router or multiple PE routers. Configuring this attribute prevents routing loops from occurring when a site is multihomed. The SOO extended community attribute is configured on the interface and is propagated into BGP through redistribution. The SOO should not be configured for stub sites or sites that are not multihomed. **IP Extended Community-List Configuration Mode** Named and numbered extended community lists can be configured in IP Extended community-list configuration mode. To enter IP Extended community-list configuration mode, enter the **ip extcommunity-list** command with either the **expanded** or **standard** keyword followed by the extended community list name. This configuration mode supports all of the functions that are available in global configuration mode. In addition, you can perform the following operations: Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IRP-118	**ip extcommunity-list expanded** The **ip extcommunity-list expanded** command creates an extended community list to configure Virtual Private Network (VPN) route filtering. Extended community attributes filter routes for virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs). The command uses regular expressions to name the communities specified by the list. • **Route Target (rt)** attribute identifies a set of sites and VRFs that may receive routes that are tagged with the configured route target. Configuring the route target extended attribute with a route allows that route to be placed in the per-site forwarding tables that route traffic received from corresponding sites. • **Site of Origin (soo)** attribute uniquely identifies the site from which the provider edge (PE) router learned the route. All routes learned from a specific site must be assigned the same site of origin attribute whether a site is connected to a single PE router or multiple PE routers. Configuring this attribute prevents the creation of routing loops when a site is multihomed. The SOO extended community attribute is configured on the interface and is propagated into BGP through redistribution. The SOO should not be configured for stub sites or sites that are not multihomed. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1540
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** Extended community attributes are used to configure, filter, and identify routes for virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs) and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). The **match extcommunity** command is used to configure match clauses that use extended community attributes in route maps. All of the standard rules of match and set clauses apply to the configuration of extended community attributes. Cisco IOS IP Routing: EIGRP Command Reference (2011), at 92	BGP extended communities configure, filter, and identify routes for virtual routing, forwarding instances (VRFs), and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). Extended community clauses provide route target and site of origin parameter options: Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1502

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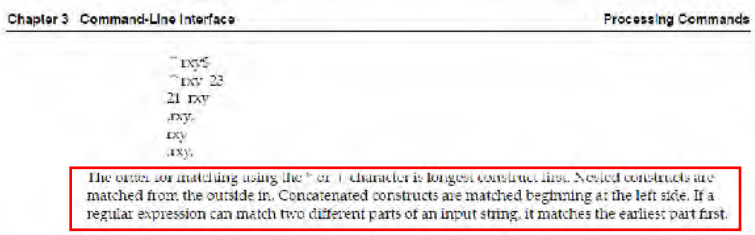
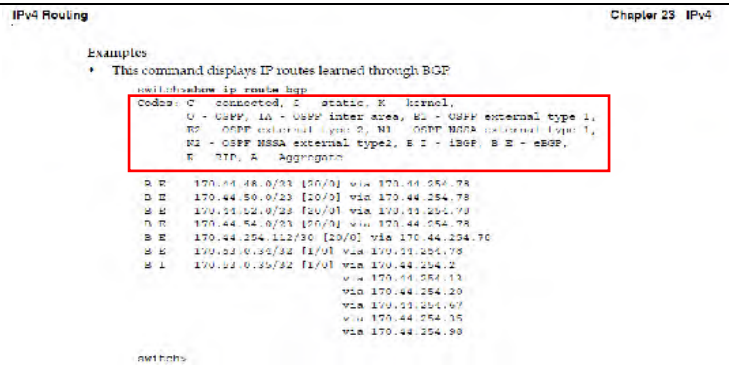
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**Expanded Community Lists** Expanded community lists are used to filter communities using a regular expression. Regular expressions are used to configure patterns to match community attributes. The order for matching using the * or + character is longest construct first. Nested constructs are matched from the outside in. Concatenated constructs are matched beginning at the left side. If a regular expression can match two different parts of an input string, it will match the earliest part first. For more information about configuring regular expressions, see the Regular Expressions appendix of the *Cisco IOS Terminal Services Configuration Guide*. Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IRP-113–14	 Chapter 3 Command-Line Interface Processing Commands The order for matching using the * or + character is longest construct first. Nested constructs are matched from the outside in. Concatenated constructs are matched beginning at the left side. If a regular expression can match two different parts of an input string, it matches the earliest part first. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 105
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	`Router# show ip route` `Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP` `D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area` `N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2` `E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP` `i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2` `ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route` `o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route` `Gateway of last resort is not set` Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IP2R-553	 IPv4 Routing Chapter 23 IPv4 Examples • This command displays IP routes learned through BGP Codes: C - connected, S - static, K - kernel, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, E1 - OSPF external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type2, B I - iBGP, B E - eBGP, R - RIP, A - Aggregate Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1188

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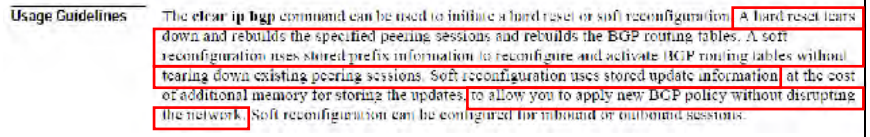
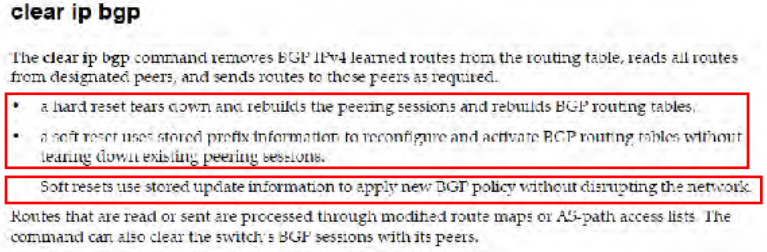
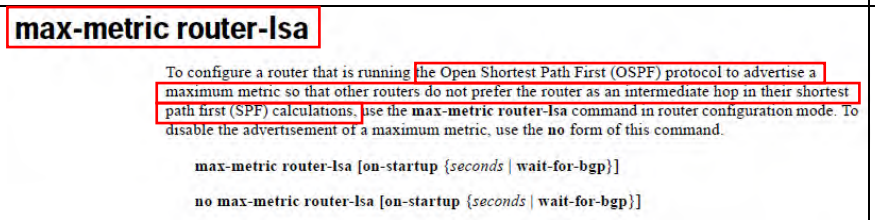
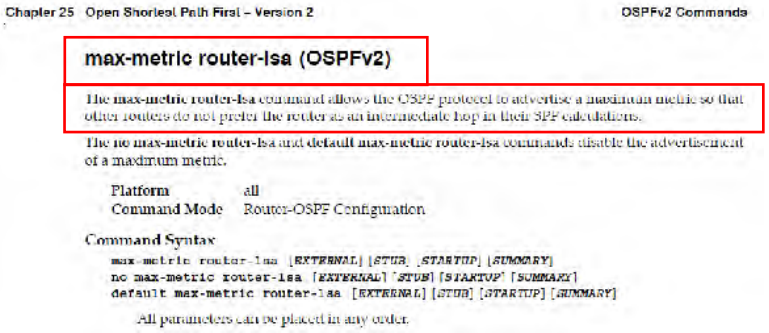
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	 Usage Guidelines The **clear ip bgp** command can be used to initiate a hard reset or soft reconfiguration. A hard reset tears down and rebuilds the specified peering sessions and rebuilds the BGP routing tables. A soft reconfiguration uses stored prefix information to reconfigure and activate BGP routing tables without tearing down existing peering sessions. Soft reconfiguration uses stored update information, at the cost of additional memory for storing the updates, to allow you to apply new BGP policy without disrupting the network. Soft reconfiguration can be configured for inbound or outbound sessions. Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IRP-69	 **clear ip bgp** The **clear ip bgp** command removes BGP IPv4 learned routes from the routing table, readds all routes from designated peers, and sends routes to these peers as required. • a hard reset tears down and rebuilds the peering sessions and rebuilds BGP routing tables. • a soft reset uses stored prefix information to reconfigure and activate BGP routing tables without tearing down existing peering sessions. Soft resets use stored update information to apply new BGP policy without disrupting the network. Routes that are read or sent are processed through modified route maps or AS-path access lists. The command can also clear the switch's BGP sessions with its peers. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1527
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	 **max-metric router-lsa** To configure a router that is running the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to advertise a maximum metric so that other routers do not prefer the router as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **max-metric router-lsa** command in router configuration mode. To disable the advertisement of a maximum metric, use the **no** form of this command. **max-metric router-lsa [on-startup** {*seconds* | **wait-for-bgp**}**]** **no max-metric router-lsa [on-startup** {*seconds* | **wait-for-bgp**}**]** Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IP2R-591	 Chapter 25 Open Shortest Path First – Version 2 OSPFv2 Commands **max-metric router-lsa (OSPFv2)** The **max-metric router-lsa** command allows the OSPF protocol to advertise a maximum metric so that other routers do not prefer the router as an intermediate hop in their SPF calculations. The **no max-metric router-lsa** and **default max-metric router-lsa** commands disable the advertisement of a maximum metric. Platform all Command Mode Router-OSPF Configuration Command Syntax `max-metric router-lsa [EXTERNAL] [STUB] [STARTUP] [SUMMARY]` `no max-metric router-lsa [EXTERNAL] [STUB] [STARTUP] [SUMMARY]` `default max-metric router-lsa [EXTERNAL] [STUB] [STARTUP] [SUMMARY]` All parameters can be placed in any order. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1389

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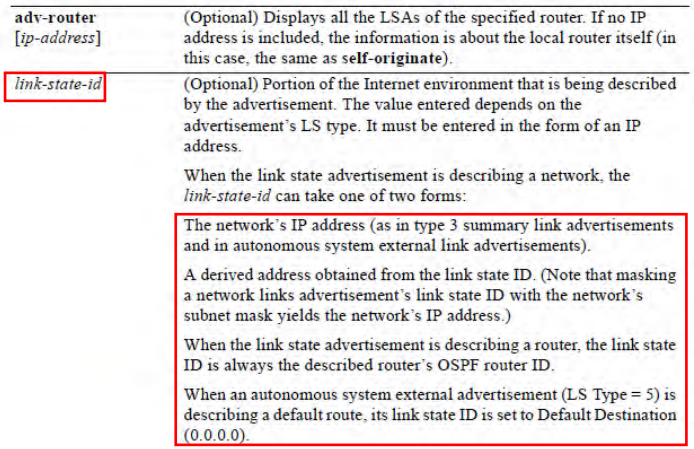
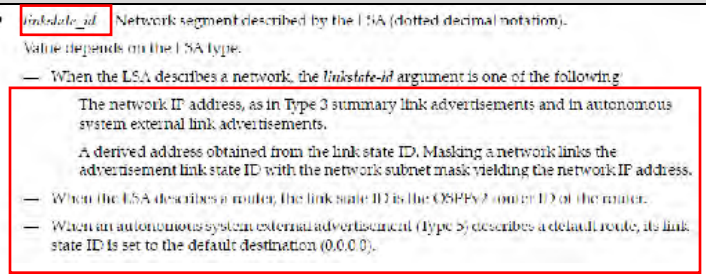
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	 **adv-router** [*ip-address*] — (Optional) Displays all the LSAs of the specified router. If no IP address is included, the information is about the local router itself (in this case, the same as **self-originate**). *link-state-id* — (Optional) Portion of the Internet environment that is being described by the advertisement. The value entered depends on the advertisement's LS type. It must be entered in the form of an IP address. When the link state advertisement is describing a network, the *link-state-id* can take one of two forms: The network's IP address (as in type 3 summary link advertisements and in autonomous system external link advertisements). A derived address obtained from the link state ID. (Note that masking a network links advertisement's link state ID with the network's subnet mask yields the network's IP address.) When the link state advertisement is describing a router, the link state ID is always the described router's OSPF router ID. When an autonomous system external advertisement (LS Type = 5) is describing a default route, its link state ID is set to Default Destination (0.0.0.0). Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IP2R-613	 • *linkstate_id* Network segment described by the LSA (dotted decimal notation). Value depends on the LSA type. — When the LSA describes a network, the *linkstate-id* argument is one of the following: The network IP address, as in Type 3 summary link advertisements and in autonomous system external link advertisements. A derived address obtained from the link state ID. Masking a network links the advertisement link state ID with the network subnet mask yielding the network IP address. — When the LSA describes a router, the link state ID is the OSPFv2 router ID of the router. — When an autonomous system external advertisement (Type 5) describes a default route, its link state ID is set to the default destination (0.0.0.0). Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1404

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Cisco XE 3.5 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**area nssa translate** To configure a not-so-stubby area (NSSA) and to configure the OSPF Forwarding Address Suppression in Translated Type-5 LSAs feature, use the **area nssa translate**command in router address family topology or router configuration mode. To remove the NSSA distinction from the area, use the **no** form of this command. **area nssa translate** command**area** *area-id* **nssa translate type7 [always] [suppress-fa] [default-information originate [metric** *ospf-metric*] **[metric type** *ospf-link-state-type*] **[nssa only]] [no ext capability] [no redistribution] [no summary]** **no area** *area-id* **nssa translate type7 [always] [suppress fa] [default information originate [metric** *ospf-metric*] **[metric-type** *ospf-link-state-type*] **[nssa-only]] [no-ext-capability] [no-redistribution] [no-summary]** **Syntax Description** *area-id* — Identifier for the stub area or NSSA. The identifier can be specified as either a decimal value or an IP address. **translate** — Translates one type of link-state advertisement (LSA) to another type of LSA. This keyword takes effect only on an NSSA Area Border Router (ABR) or an NSSA Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR). **type7** — (Required) Translates a Type-7 LSA to a Type-5 LSA. This keyword takes effect only on an NSSA ABR or an NSSA ASBR. **always** — (Optional) Configures an NSSA ABR router as a forced NSSA LSA translator. The NSSA ABR router unconditionally translates Type-7 LSAs to Type-5 LSAs. You can configure the **always** keyword only in router configuration mode, not in router address family topology configuration mode. Cisco IOS IP Routing: OSPF Command Reference (2011), at 15	Chapter 26 Open Shortest Path First – Version 3 OSPFv3 Commands **area nssa translate type7 always (OSPFv3)** The area nssa translate type7 always command translates Type-7 link-state advertisement (LSA) to Type 5 of LSAs. The no area nssa translate type7 always command removes the NSSA distinction from the area. Platform all Command Mode Router OSPF3 Configuration Command Syntax area area_id nssa translate type7 always no area_id nssa translate type7 always default area id nssa translate type7 always Parameters • *area id* area number. Valid formats: integer <1 to 4294967295> or dotted decimal <0.0.0.1 to 255.255.255.255> Area 0 (or 0.0.0.0) is not configurable; it is always *normal*. *Running-config* stores value in dotted decimal notation. Example • This command configures an NSSA ABR router as a forced NSSA LSA translator. The NSSA ABR router unconditionally translates Type-7 LSAs to Type-5 LSAs. switch(config)#ipv6 router ospf 3 switch(config-router-ospf3)#area 3 nssa translate type7 always switch(config-router-ospf3)# Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1451

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Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**timers basic (RIP)** To adjust Routing Information Protocol (RIP) network timers, use the **timers basic** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default timers, use the **no** form of this command. **timers basic** *update invalid holddown flush* **no timers basic** **Syntax Description** *update* — Rate (in seconds) at which updates are sent. This is the fundamental timing parameter of the routing protocol. The default is 30 seconds. *invalid* — Interval of time (in seconds) after which a route is declared invalid; it should be at least three times the value of the *update* argument. A route becomes invalid when there is an absence of updates that refresh the route. The route then enters into a *holddown* state. The route is marked inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route is still used for forwarding packets. The default is 90 seconds. *holddown* — Interval (in seconds) during which routing information regarding better paths is suppressed. It should be at least three times the value of the *update* argument. A route enters into a *holddown* state when an update packet is received that indicates the route is unreachable. The route is marked inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route is still used for forwarding packets. When holddown expires, routes advertised by other sources are accepted and the route is no longer inaccessible. The default is 180 seconds. *flush* — Amount of time (in seconds) that must pass before the route is removed from the routing table; the interval specified should be greater than the value of the *invalid* argument. If it is less than this sum, the proper *holddown* interval cannot elapse, which results in a new route being accepted before the *holddown* interval expires. The default is 240 seconds. Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at IRP-811	Chapter 28 Routing Information Protocol — RIP Commands **timers basic (RIP)** The timers basic command configures the update interval, the expiration time, and the deletion time for routes received and sent through RIP. The command requires value declaration of all values. • The update time is the interval between unsolicited route responses. The default is 30 seconds. • The expiration time is initialized when a route is established and any time an update is received for the route. If the specified period elapses from the last time the route update was received, then the route is marked as inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route forwards packets until the deletion time expires. The default value is 180 seconds. • The deletion time is initialized when the expiration time has elapsed. On initialization of the deletion time, the route is no longer valid; however, it is retained in the routing table for a short time so that neighbors can be notified that the route has been dropped. Upon expiration of the deletion time, the route is removed from the routing table. The default is 120 seconds. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1621

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Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when it receives traps. The sender cannot determine if the traps were received. However, an SNMP entity that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response protocol data unit (PDU). If the sender never receives the response, the inform request can be sent again. Thus, informs are more likely than traps to reach their intended destination. Compared to traps, informs consume more resources in the agent and in the network. Unlike a trap, which is discarded as soon as it is sent, an inform request must be held in memory until a response is received or the request times out. Also, traps are sent only once; an inform may be tried several times. The retries increase traffic and contribute to a higher overhead on the network. If you do not enter an **snmp server host** command, no notifications are sent. To configure the router to send SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp server host** command. If you enter the command with no optional keywords, all trap types are enabled for the host. To enable multiple hosts, you must issue a separate **snmp server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host. Cisco IOS IP Switching Command Reference (2011), at 542	37.2.2 SNMP Notifications SNMP notifications are messages, sent by the agent, to inform managers of an event or a network condition. A *trap* is an unsolicited notification. An *inform* (or inform request) is a trap that includes a request for a confirmation that the message is received. Events that a notification can indicate include improper user authentication, restart, and connection losses. Traps are less reliable than informs because the receiver does not send any acknowledgment. However, traps are often preferred because informs consume more switch and network resources. A trap is sent only once and is discarded as soon as it is sent. An inform request remains in memory until a response is received or the request times out. An inform may be retried several times, increasing traffic and contributing to higher network overhead. Table 37-2 lists the SNMP traps that the switch supports. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1891
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	*Table 22 show ip bgp neighbors paths Field Descriptions* **Field** / **Description** Address — Internal address where the path is stored. Refcount — Number of routes using that path. **Field** / **Description** Metric — Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric for the path. (The name of this metric for BGP versions 2 and 3 is INTER_AS.) Path — Autonomous system path for that route, followed by the origin code for that route. Cisco IOS Multiprotocol Label Switching Command Reference (2011), at 640-41	**show ip bgp paths** The **show ip bgp paths** command displays all BGP paths in the database. Platform: all Command Mode: EXEC Command Syntax **show ip bgp paths** [*VRF_INSTANCE*] Parameters • *VRF_INSTANCE* specifies VRF instances. — <no parameter> displays routing table for context-active VRF. — **vrf** *vrf_name* displays routing table for the specified VRF. — **vrf all** displays routing table for all VRFs. — **vrf default** displays routing table for default VRF. Display Values • **Refcount**: Number of routes using a listed path. • **Metric**: The Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric for the path. • **Path**: The autonomous system path for that route, followed by the origin code for that route. The MED, also known as the external metric of a route, provides information to external neighbors about the preferred path into an AS with multiple entry points. Lower MED values are preferred. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1588

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Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** This command configures the HTTP server to request an X.509v3 certificate from the client in order to authenticate the client during the connection process. In the default connection and authentication process, the client requests a certificate from the HTTP server, but the server does not attempt to authenticate the client. Authenticating the client provides more security than server authentication by itself, but not all web clients may be configured for certificate authority (CA) authentication. Cisco IOS HTTP Services Command Reference (2011), at 49	**protocol https certificate (API Management)** The **protocol https certificate** command configures the HTTP secure server to request an X.509 certificate from the client to configure the server certificate. The client (usually a web browser), in turn, has a public key that allows it to authenticate the certificate. The **no protocol https certificate** and **default protocol https certificate** commands restore default behavior by removing the **protocol https certificate** statement from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Mgmt api Configuration **Command Syntax** `protocol https certificate` `no protocol https certificate` `default protocol https certificate` **Related Commands** • **management api http-commands** places the switch in Management-api configuration mode. **Examples** • These commands configures the HTTP server to request an X.509 certificate from the client in order to authenticate the client during the connection process. `switch(config)#management api http-commands` `switch(config-mgmt-api-http-cmds)#protocol https certificate` `switch(config-mgmt-api-http-cmds)#` Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 85
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** To configure a remote user, specify the IP address or port number for the remote SNMP agent of the device where the user resides. Also, before you configure remote users for a particular agent, configure the SNMP engine ID, using the **snmp server engineID** command with the **remote** keyword. The remote agent's Cisco IOS SNMP Support Command Reference (2011), at 380	**Configuring the Group** An SNMP group is a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views. The **snmp-server group** command configures a new SNMP group. **Example** • This command configures *normal_one* as an SNMPv3 group (authentication and encryption) that provides access to the *all-items* read view. `switch(config)#snmp-server group normal_one v3 priv read all-items` `switch(config)#` **Configuring the User** An SNMP user is a member of an SNMP group. The **snmp-server user** command adds a new user to an SNMP group and configures that user's parameters. To configure a remote user, specify the IP address or port number of the device where the user's remote SNMP agent resides. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1894

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Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** The **show snmp host** command displays details such as IP address of the Network Management System (NMS), notification type, SNMP version, and the port number of the NMS. To configure these details, use the **snmp-server host** command. **Command Examples** The following is sample output from the **show snmp host** command. `Router# show snmp host` `Notification host: 10.2.28.6 udp port: 162 type: inform` `user: public security model: v2c` `traps: 0000300.00000000.0200000` The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display. *Table 5 show snmp host Field Descriptions* **Field** / **Description** Notification host — Displays the IP address of the host for which the notification is generated. udp-port — Displays the port number. type — Displays the type of notification. user — Displays the access type of the user for which the notification is generated. security model — Displays the SNMP version used to send notifications. traps — Displays details of the notification generated. Cisco IOS SNMP Support Command Reference (July 2011), at 108–09	SNMP Commands Chapter 37 SNMP **show snmp host** The **show snmp host** command displays the recipient details for Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operations. Details that the command displays include IP address and port number of the Network Management System (NMS), notification type, and SNMP version. Platform all Command Mode EXEC Command Syntax `show snmp host` Field Descriptions • Notification host IP address of the host for which the notification is generated. • udp-port port number. • type notification type. • user access type of the user for which the notification is generated. • security model SNMP version used to send notifications. • traps details of the notification generated. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1908
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**show snmp view** To display the family name, storage type, and status of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) configuration and associated MIB, use the **show snmp view** command in privileged EXEC mode. Cisco IOS SNMP Support Command Reference (2011), at 140	SNMP Commands Chapter 37 SNMP **show snmp view** The **show snmp view** command displays the family name, storage type, and status of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) configuration and the associated MIB. SNMP views are configured with the **snmp-server view** command. Platform all Command Mode EXEC Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1914

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Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Usage Guidelines** This command provides counter information for SNMP operations. It also displays the chassis ID string defined with the **snmp-server chassis-id** global configuration command. **Command Examples** The following is sample output from the **show snmp** command: Router# **show snmp** Chassis: 12161083 0 SNMP packets input 0 Bad SNMP version errors 0 Unknown community name 0 Illegal operation for community name supplied 0 Encoding errors 0 Number of requested variables 0 Number of altered variables 0 Get-request PDUs 0 Get-next PDUs 0 Set-request PDUs 0 Input queue packet drops (Maximum queue size 1000) 0 SNMP packets output 0 Too big errors (Maximum packet size 1500) 0 No such name errors 0 Bad values errors 0 General errors 0 Response PDUs 0 Trap PDUs SNMP logging: enabled Cisco IOS SNMP Support Command Reference (2011), at 95-96	Configuring SNMP Chapter 37 SNMP 0 SNMP packets input 0 Bad SNMP version errors 0 Unknown community name 0 Illegal operation for community name supplied 0 Encoding errors 0 Number of requested variables 0 Number of altered variables 4 Get-request PDUs 4 Get-next PDUs 0 Set-request PDUs 21 SNMP packets output 0 Too big errors 0 No such name errors 0 Bad value errors 0 General errors 8 Response PDUs 0 Trap PDUs SNMP logging: enabled Logging to taccon.162 SNMP agent enabled Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1896
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	snmp-server engineID local through snmp trap link-status snmp-server engineID local and the local engine ID. The command line password is then destroyed, as required by RFC 2274. Because of this deletion, if the local value of engineID changes, the security digests of SNMPv3 users will be invalid, and the users will have to be reconfigured. Similar restrictions require the reconfiguration of community strings when the engine ID changes. A remote engine ID is required when an SNMPv3 inform is configured. The remote engine ID is used to compute the security digest for authenticating and encrypting packets sent to a user on the remote host. Cisco IOS SNMP Support Command Reference (2011), at 324	**snmp-server engineID remote** The snmp-server engineID remote command configures the name of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine located on a remote device. The switch generates a default engineID, use the show snmp engineID command to view the configured or default engineID. A remote engine ID is required when configuring an SNMPv3 inform to compute the security digest for authenticating and encrypting packets sent to users on the remote host. SNMPv3 authenticates users through security digests (MD5 or SHA) that are based on user passwords and the engine ID. Passwords entered on the CLI are similarly converted, then compared to the user's security digest to authenticate the user. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1920

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Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**aaa group server radius** To group different RADIUS server hosts into distinct lists and distinct methods, enter the **aaa group server radius** command in global configuration mode. To remove a group server from the configuration list, enter the **no** form of this command. **aaa group server radius** *group-name* **no aaa group server radius** *group-name* Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at SEC-74	**aaa group server radius** The **aaa group server radius** command enters the server-group-radius configuration mode for the specified group name. The command creates the specified group if it was not previously created. Commands are available to add servers to the group. A server group is a collection of servers that are associated with a single label. Subsequent authorization and authentication commands access all servers in a group by invoking the group name. Server group members must be previously configured with a **radius-server host** command. The **no aaa group server radius** and **default aaa group server radius** commands delete the specified server group from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax `aaa group server radius group_name` `no aaa group server radius group_name` `default aaa group server radius group_name` Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 217
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**aaa authentication dot1x** To specify one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X, use the **aaa authentication dot1x** command in global configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at SEC-32	11.3.1 Configuring an Authentication Method List for 802.1x To use 802.1x port security, specify an authentication method to be used to authenticate clients. The switch supports RADIUS authentication with 802.1x port security. To use RADIUS authentication with 802.1x port security, you create an authentication method list for 802.1x and specify RADIUS as an authentication method, then configure communication between the switch and RADIUS server. Example • The **aaa authentication dot1x** command specifies one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X. The following example uses the **aaa authentication dot1x** command with RADIUS authentication. `switch> enable` `switch# configure terminal` `switch(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group radius` Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 551

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Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**dot1x port-control** To set an 802.1X port control value, use the **dot1x port-control** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the port-control value, use the **no** form of this command. **dot1x port-control {auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized}** **no dot1x port-control {auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized}** **Syntax Description** **auto** — Determines authentication status of the client PC by the authentication process. The port state will be set to AUTO. **force-authorized** — Disables 802.1X on the interface and causes the port to change to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client. The **force-authorized** keyword is the default. **force-unauthorized** — Denies all access through this interface by forcing the port to change to the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at SEC-457	Example • This command configures Ethernet 1 to immediately commence functioning as authenticator ports. `switch(config)#interface ethernet 1` `switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control auto` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` The **dot1x port-control force-authorized** command causes the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client. Example • This example of the command designates Ethernet 1 as an authenticator port that is to continue to forward packets. `switch(config)#interface ethernet 1` `switch(config if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` Example • The **dot1x port-control force-unauthorized** command places the specified ports in the state of unauthorized, denying any access requests from users of the ports. `switch(config)#interface ethernet 1` `switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 552
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**dot1x max-reauth-req** To set the maximum number of times the authenticator sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) request/identity frame (assuming that no response is received) to the client, use the **dot1x max reauth reqcommand** in interface configuration mode. To set the maximum number of times to the default setting of 2, use the no form of this command. **dot1x max-reauth-req** *number* **no dot1x max-reauth-req** Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2011), at 164	11.3.5 Setting the Maximum Number of Times the Authenticator Sends EAP Request The **dot1x max-reauth-req** command sets the maximum number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before a port changes to the unauthorized state. Example • These commands set the maximum number of times the authenticator sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) request/identity frame to the client. `switch(config)#interface ethernet 1` `switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x max-reauth-req 4` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 553

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Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**dot1x pae** To set the Port Access Entity (PAE) type, use the **dot1x pae** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the PAE type that was set, use the **no** form of this command. **dot1x pae [supplicant | authenticator | both]** **no dot1x pae [supplicant | authenticator | both]** **Syntax Description** **supplicant** — (Optional) The interface acts only as a supplicant and will not respond to messages that are meant for an authenticator. **authenticator** — (Optional) The interface acts only as an authenticator and will not respond to any messages meant for a supplicant. **both** — (Optional) The interface behaves both as a supplicant and as an authenticator and thus will respond to all dot1x messages. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at SEC-456	**dot1x pae authenticator** The **dot1x pae authenticator** command sets the Port Access Entity (PAE) type. The interface acts only as an authenticator and will not respond to any messages meant for a supplicant. The **no dot1x pae authenticator** and **default dot1x pae authenticator** commands restore the switch default by deleting the corresponding **dot1x pae authenticator** command from *running-config*. Platform: all Command Mode: Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface Management Configuration Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 560
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**dot1x timeout (EtherSwitch)** To set the number of retry seconds between 802.1X authentication exchanges when an Ethernet switch network module is installed in the router, use the **dot1x timeout** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command. **dot1x timeout {quiet-period** *seconds* **| re-authperiod** *seconds* **| tx-period** *seconds*} **no dot1x timeout {quiet-period** *seconds* **| re-authperiod** *seconds* **| tx-period** *seconds*} **Syntax Description** **quiet-period** *seconds* — Specifies the time in seconds that the Ethernet switch network module remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The range is from 0 to 65535 seconds. The default is 60 seconds. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at SEC-466	**dot1x timeout quiet-period** The **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command sets the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The range is 1 to 65535 seconds; the default is 60. When the switch cannot authenticate the client, the switch remains idle for a set period of time and then tries again. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a number smaller than the default. The **no dot1x timeout quiet-period** and **default dot1x timeout quiet-period** commands restore the default advertisement interval of 60 seconds by removing the corresponding **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command from *running-config*. Platform: all Command Mode: Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Management Configuration Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 563

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Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**Usage Guidelines** The **security passwords min-length** command provides enhanced security access to the router by allowing you to specify a minimum password length, eliminating common passwords that are prevalent on most networks, such as "lab" and "cisco." This command affects user passwords, enable passwords and secrets, and line passwords. After this command is enabled, any password that is less than the specified length will fail Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.4 (2005), at SEC-943	**password minimum length (Security Management)** The **password minimum length** command provides enhanced security access to the switch by allowing you to specify a minimum password length, eliminating common passwords that are prevalent on most networks. This command affects user passwords, enable passwords and secrets, and line passwords. After this command is enabled, any password that is less than the specified length will fail. Applicable CC Requirements: The switch settings for secure passwords can be found under secure preparation. The password minimum length should be 15 characters and SHA 512 should be used as the hashing mechanism for all locally stored passwords. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 152
Cisco IOS 15.2 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Command Examples** This example shows the output from the **show port security** command when you do not enter any options: `Router# show port-security` `Secure Port MaxSecureAddr CurrentAddr SecurityViolation Security Action` `(Count) (Count) (Count)` `Fa5/1 11 11 0 Shutdown` `Fa5/5 15 5 0 Restrict` `Fa5/11 5 4 0 Protect` `Total Addresses in System: 21` `Max Addresses limit in System: 128` `Router#` Cisco IOS Security Command Reference Commands S to Z (July 2011), at 692	**Example** • These commands enable MAC security on Ethernet interface 7, set the maximum number of assigned MAC addresses to 2, assigns two static MAC addresses to the interface, and clears the dynamic MAC addresses for the interface. `switch(config)#interface ethernet 7` `switch(config-if-Et7)#switchport port-security` `switch(config-if-Et7)#switchport port-security maximum 2` `switch(config-if-Et7)#exit` `switch(config)#mac address-table static 0034.21c2.8f11 vlan 10 interface ethernet 7` `switch(config)#mac address-table static 4464.842d.17ce vlan 10 interface ethernet 7` `switch(config)#clear mac address-table dynamic interface ethernet 7` `switch(config)#show port-security` `Secure Port MaxSecureAddr CurrentAddr SecurityViolation Security Action` `(Count) (Count) (Count)` `Et7 2 2 0 Shutdown` Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 624

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Cisco IOS XE 3.5 Effective date of registration: 11/24/2014	**Command Modes** PTP clock configuration (config-ptp-clk) **Command History** **Release** 15.0(1)S **Modification** This command was introduced. **Usage Guidelines** Slave devices use the priority1 value when selecting a master clock. The priority1 value has precedence over the priority2 value. Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference (2011), at 1018	**ptp priority1** The ptp priority1 command configures the priority1 value to use when advertising the clock. This value overrides the default criteria for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. The range is from 0 to 255. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command. **Platform** FM6000 **Command Mode** Global Configuration **Command Syntax** `ptp priority1 priority_rate` `no ptp priority1` `default ptp priority1` **Parameters** • *priority_rate* The value to override the default criteria (clock quality, clock class, etc.) for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. Value ranges from 0 to 255. The default is 128. **Examples** • This command configures the preference level for a clock; slave devices use the priority1 value when selecting a master clock. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 318

Copyright Registration Information	Cisco	Arista
Cisco IOS 12.4 Effective date of registration: 8/12/2005	**service sequence-numbers** To enable visible sequence numbering of system logging messages, use the **service sequence-numbers** command in global configuration mode. To disable visible sequence numbering of logging messages, use the **no** form of this command. **service sequence-numbers** **no service sequence-numbers** **Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords. **Defaults** Disabled. **Command Modes** Global configuration **Command History** Release: 12.0 Modification: This command was introduced. **Usage Guidelines** Each system status messages logged in the system logging process have a sequence reference number applied. This command makes that number visible by displaying it with the message. The sequence number is displayed as the first part of the system status message. See the description of the **logging** commands for information on displaying logging messages. Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference Release 12.4T (2005), at CF-472	**service sequence-numbers** The **service sequence-numbers** command enables visible sequence numbering of system logging messages. Each system status messages logged in the system logging process have a sequence reference number applied. This command makes that number visible by displaying it with the message. The **no service sequence-numbers** and **default service sequence-numbers** commands disable visible sequence numbering of system logging messages by removing the **service sequence-numbers** command from *running-config*. Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 380

<table>
<tr><th>Copyright Registration Information</th><th>Cisco</th><th>Arista</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cisco IOS 15.1

Effective date of registration: 11/28/2014</td><td>
Usage Guidelines
The command history function provides a record of EXEC commands that you have entered. This function is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists.
To change the number of command lines that the system will record in its history buffer, use the history size line configuration command.
The history command enables the history function with the last buffer size specified or, if there was not a prior setting, with the default of ten lines. The no history command disables the history function.
The show history EXEC command will list the commands you have entered, but you can also use your keyboard to display individual commands. Table 34 lists the keys you can use to recall commands from the command history buffer.
Table 34 History Keys
<table>
<tr><th>Key(s)</th><th>Functions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ctrl-P or Up Arrow[1]</td><td>Recalls commands in the history buffer in a backward sequence, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ctrl-N or Down Arrow[1]</td><td>Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.</td></tr>
</table>
1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals.

Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference (2010), at CF-237
</td><td>
3.2.4 History Substitution Keystrokes
The history buffer retains the last 20 entered commands. History substitution keystrokes that access previously entered commands include:
• Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow key: Recalls history buffer commands, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall older commands.
• Ctrl-N or the Down Arrow key: Returns to more recent commands after using the Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall more recent commands.
The show history command in Privileged EXEC mode displays the history buffer contents.
<pre>
switch#show history
  en
  config
  exit
  show history
</pre>
Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 103
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cisco IOS 15.1

Effective date of registration: 11/28/2014</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Left Arrow[1] or Ctrl-B</td><td>Back character</td><td>Moves the cursor one character to the left. When you enter a command that extends beyond a single line, you can press the Left Arrow or Ctrl-B keys repeatedly to scroll back toward the system prompt and verify the beginning of the command entry.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Right Arrow[1] or Ctrl-F</td><td>Forward character</td><td>Moves the cursor one character to the right.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Esc, B</td><td>Back word</td><td>Moves the cursor back one word.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Esc, F</td><td>Forward word</td><td>Moves the cursor forward one word.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ctrl-A</td><td>Beginning of line</td><td>Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ctrl-E</td><td>End of line</td><td>Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.</td></tr>
</table>
Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference (2010), at CF-189
</td><td>
3.2.3 Cursor Movement Keystrokes
EOS supports these cursor movement keystrokes:
• Ctrl-B or the Left Arrow key: Moves the cursor back one character.
• Ctrl-F or the Right Arrow key: Moves the cursor forward one character.
• Ctrl-A: Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
• Ctrl-E: Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
• Esc-B: Moves the cursor back one word.
• Esc-F: Moves the cursor forward one word.

Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 102
</td></tr>
</table>

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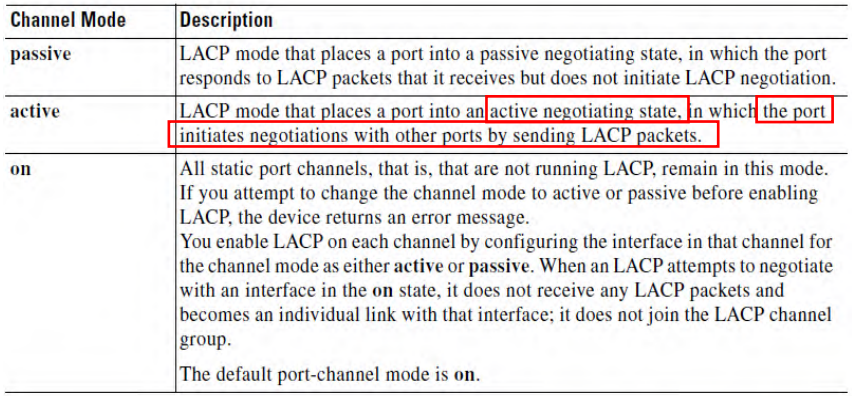
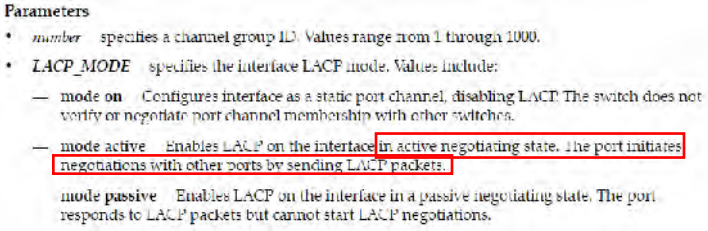
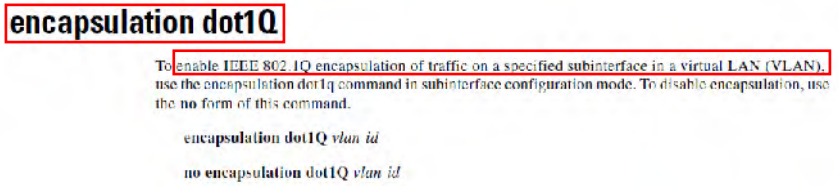
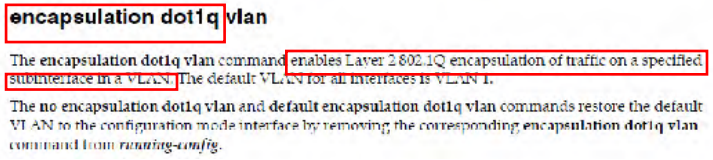
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	 Cisco NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 5-9	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 469
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	 Cisco NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at IF-8	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 774

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**switchport trunk native vlan** To change the native VLAN ID when the interface is in trunking mode, use the **switchport trunk native vlan** command. To return the native VLAN ID to VLAN 1, use the **no** form of this command. **switchport trunk native vlan** *vlan-id* **no switchport trunk native vlan** Cisco NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at IF-35	**switchport trunk native vlan** The switchport trunk native vlan command specifies the trunk mode native VLAN for the configuration mode interface. Interfaces in trunk mode associate untagged frames with the native VLAN. Trunk mode interfaces can also be configured to drop untagged frames. The default native VLAN for all interfaces is VLAN 1. The no switchport trunk native vlan and default switchport trunk native vlan commands restore VLAN 1 as the trunk mode native VLAN to the configuration mode interface by removing the corresponding switchport trunk native vlan command from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-channel Configuration Command Syntax switchport trunk native vlan VLAN_ID no switchport trunk native vlan default switchport trunk native vlan Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 800
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	Rapid per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+) and Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) have built-in compatibility mechanisms that allow them to interact properly with other versions of IEEE spanning tree or other regions. For example, a bridge running Rapid PVST+ can send 802.1D bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) on one of its ports when it is connected to a legacy bridge. An MST bridge can detect that a port is at the boundary of a region when it receives a legacy BPDU or an MST BPDU that is associated with a different region. These mechanisms are not always able to revert to the most efficient mode. For example, a Rapid PVST+ bridge that is designated for a legacy 802.1D bridge stays in 802.1D mode even after the legacy bridge has been removed from the link. Similarly, an MST port assumes that it is a boundary port when the bridges to which it is connected have joined the same region. To force the MST port to renegotiate with the neighbors, enter the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocol** command. If you enter the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocol** command with no arguments, the command is applied to every port of the device. This command does not require a license. Cisco NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L2-5	20.2.1.4 Version Interoperability A network can contain switches running different spanning tree versions. The common spanning tree (CST) is a single forwarding path the switch calculates for STP, RSTP, MSTP, and Rapid PVST topologies in networks containing multiple spanning tree variations. In multi-instance topologies, the following instances correspond to the CST: • Rapid-PVST VLAN 1 • MSTP IST (instance 0) RSTP and MSTP are compatible with other spanning tree versions: • An RSTP bridge sends 802.1D (original STP) BPDUs on ports connected to an STP bridge. • RSTP bridges operating in 802.1D mode remain in 802.1D mode even after all STP bridges are removed from their links. • An MST bridge can detect that a port is at a region boundary when it receives an STP BPDU or an MST BPDU from a different region. • MST ports assume they are boundary ports when the bridges to which they connect join the same region. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 953

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	When you enable this BPDU Guard command globally, the command applies only to spanning tree edge ports. See **spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default** for more information on the global command for BPDU Guard. However, when you enable this feature on an *interface*, it applies to that interface *regardless* of the spanning tree port type. This command has three states: • **spanning-tree bpduguard enable**—Unconditionally enables BPDU Guard on the interface. • **spanning-tree bpduguard disable**—Unconditionally disables BPDU Guard on the interface. • **no spanning-tree bpduguard**—Enables BPDU Guard on the interface if it is an operational spanning tree edge port and if the **spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default** command is configured. Cisco NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L2-31	The **spanning-tree bpduguard** interface configuration command controls BPDU guard on the configuration mode interface. This command takes precedence over the default setting configured by **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default**. • **spanning-tree bpduguard enable** enables BPDU guard on the interface. • **spanning-tree bpduguard disable** disables BPDU guard on the interface. • **no spanning-tree bpduguard** reverts the interface to the default BPDU guard setting. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 968
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Understanding Loop Guard** Loop Guard helps prevent bridging loops that could occur because of a unidirectional link failure on a point-to-point link. Cisco NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 7-6	20.3.3 Port Roles and Rapid Convergence Spanning Tree provides the following options for controlling port configuration and operation: • **PortFast:** Allows ports to skip the listening and learning states before entering forwarding state. • **Port Type and Link Type:** Designates ports for rapid transitions to the forwarding state. • **Root Guard:** Prevents a port from becoming root port or blocked port. • **Loop Guard:** Prevents loops resulting from a unidirectional link failure on a point-to-point link. • **Bridge Assurance:** Prevents loops caused by unidirectional links or a malfunctioning switch. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 964
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	Bridge Assurance is enabled by default and can only be disabled globally. Also, Bridge Assurance can be enabled only on spanning tree network ports that are point-to-point links. Finally, both ends of the link must have Bridge Assurance enabled. If the device on one side of the link has Bridge Assurance enabled and the device on the other side either does not support Bridge Assurance or does not have this feature enabled, the connecting port is blocked. Cisco NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 7-3	**spanning-tree bridge assurance** The **spanning-tree bridge assurance** command enables bridge assurance on all ports with a port type of *network*. Bridge assurance protects against unidirectional link failure, other software failure, and devices that quit running a spanning tree algorithm. Bridge assurance is available only on spanning tree ***network*** ports on point-to-point links. Both ends of the link must have bridge assurance enabled. If the device on one side of the link has bridge assurance enabled and the device on the other side either does not support bridge assurance or does not have it enabled, the bridge assurance enabled port is blocked. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1002

<table>
<tr><th>Copyright Registration Information</th><th>Cisco</th><th>Arista</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cisco NX-OS 4.0

Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014</td><td>A regular expression is entered as part of a command and is a pattern made up of symbols, letters, and numbers that represent an input string for matching (or sometimes not matching). Matching the string to the specified pattern is called pattern matching.

Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at A-1</td><td>3.2.6 Regular Expressions
A regular expression is pattern of symbols, letters, and numbers that represent an input string for matching an input string entered as a CLI parameter. The switch uses regular expression pattern matching in several BGP commands.

Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 106</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cisco NX-OS 4.0

Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014</td><td><table>
<tr><td>$</td><td>Matches the character or null string at the end of an input string.</td><td>123$ matches 0123, but not 1234</td></tr>
<tr><td>*</td><td>Matches zero or more sequences of the character preceding the asterisk. Also acts as a wildcard for matching any number of characters.</td><td>5* matches any occurrence of the number 5 including none</td></tr>
<tr><td>+</td><td>Matches one or more sequences of the character preceding the plus sign.</td><td>8+ requires there to be at least one number 8 in the string to be matche</td></tr>
<tr><td>() []</td><td>Nest characters for matching. Separate endpoints of a range with a dash (-).</td><td>(17)* matches any number of the two-character string 17</td></tr>
<tr><td>|</td><td>Concatenates constructs. Matches one of the characters or character patterns on either side of the vertical bar.</td><td>A(B|C)D matches ABD and ACD, b not AD, ABCD, ABBD, or ACCD</td></tr>
<tr><td>_</td><td>Replaces a long regular expression list by matching a comma (,), left brace ({), right brace (}), the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space.</td><td>The characters _1300_ can match ar of the following strings:
• ^1300$
• ^1300space
• space1300
• {1300,
• ,1300,
• {1300}
• ,1300,</td></tr>
</table>
Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at A-2</td><td>^ (caret) matches the character or null string at the beginning of a string.
Example ^read matches reader ^read does not match bread.
* (asterisk) matches zero or more sequences of character preceding the asterisk.
Example 12* matches 167, 1267, or 12267 it does not match 267
+ (plus sign) matches one or more sequences of character preceding the plus sign
Example 46+ matches 2467 or 24667 it does not match 247
$ (dollar sign) dollar sign matches the character or null string at the end of an input string.
Example read$ matches bread read$ but not reads
[ ] (brackets) matches characters or a character range separated by a hyphen.
Example [013Vabcr-y] matches 0, 1, 3,v it does not match 2, 9, m, z
? (question mark) pattern matches zero or one instance. Entering Ctrl-V prior to the question mark prevents the CLI from interpreting ? as a help command.
Example x1?x matches xx and x1x
| (pipe) pattern matches character patterns on either side of bar.
Example B(E|A)D matches BED and BAD. It does not match BD, BEAD, BEED, or EAD
()(parenthesis) nests characters for matching. Endpoints of a range are separated with a dash (-).
Example 6(45)+ matches 64545645 it does not match 6443
Example ([A-Za-z][0-9])+ matches C4 or x9
_ (underscore) Pattern replaces a long regular expression list by matching a comma (,), the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space.
Example r_y matches any of the following:

Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 106</td></tr>
</table>

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	The order for matching using the * or + character is longest construct first. Nested constructs are matched from the outside in. Concatenated constructs are matched beginning at the left side. If a regular expression can match two different parts of an input string, it will match the earliest part first. Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at A-3	The order for matching using the * or + character is longest construct first. Nested constructs are matched from the outside in. Concatenated constructs are matched beginning at the left side. If a regular expression can match two different parts of an input string, it matches the earliest part first. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 107
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**max-metric router-lsa (OSPF)** To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to advertise a maximum metric so that other routers do not prefer the router as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **max-metric router-lsa** command. To disable the advertisement of a maximum metric, use the **no** form of this command. **max-metric router-lsa [on-startup** [*seconds* | **wait-for bgp** *tag*]] **no max-metric router-lsa [on-startup** [*seconds* | **wait-for bgp** *tag*]] Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L3-272	**max-metric router-lsa (OSPFv2)** The **max-metric router-lsa** command allows the OSPF protocol to advertise a maximum metric so that other routers do not prefer the router as an intermediate hop in their SPF calculations. The **no max-metric router-lsa** and **default max-metric router-lsa** commands disable the advertisement of a maximum metric. **Platform** all **Command Mode** Router-OSPF Configuration Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1439
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Syntax Description** **on-startup** — (Optional) Configures the router to advertise a maximum metric at startup. *seconds* — (Optional) Maximum metric (in seconds) that is advertised for the specified time interval. The configurable range is from 5 to 86400 seconds. The default is 600 seconds. **wait-for bgp** *tag* — (Optional) Advertises a maximum metric until Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing tables have converged or the default timer has expired. The default timer is 600 seconds. Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L3-272	— **on-startup wait-for bgp** Configures the router to advertise a maximum metric until Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing tables have converged or the default timer has expired. The default timer is 600 seconds. **on-startup** *<5 to 86400>* Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a reboot to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. **wait-for-bgp** or an on-start time value is not included in **no** and **default** commands. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1439

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	The **cluster-id** command is used to assign a cluster ID to a route reflector when the cluster has one or more route reflectors. Multiple route reflectors are deployed in a cluster to increase redundancy and avoid a single point of failure. When multiple route reflectors are configured in a cluster, the same cluster ID is assigned to all route reflectors. This allows all route reflectors in the cluster to recognize updates from peers in the same cluster and reduces the number of updates that need to be stored in BGP routing tables. Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L3-564	When using route reflectors, an AS is divided into clusters. A cluster consists of one or more route reflectors and a group of clients to which they re-advertise route information. Multiple route reflectors can be configured in the same cluster to increase redundancy and avoid a single point of failure. Each route reflector has a cluster ID. If the cluster has a single route reflector, the cluster ID is its router ID. If a cluster has multiple route reflectors, a 4 byte cluster ID is assigned to all route reflectors in the cluster. All of them must be configured with the same cluster ID so that they can recognize updates from other route reflectors in the same cluster. The **bgp cluster-id** command configures the cluster ID in a cluster with multiple route reflectors. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1549
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**timers basic** To adjust the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) network timers, use the **timers basic** command in router address-family configuration mode. To restore the default timers, use the **no** form of this command. **timers basic** *update invalid holddown flush* **no timers basic** **Syntax Description** *update* — Rate (in seconds) at which updates are sent. The default is 30 seconds. *invalid* — Interval of time (in seconds) after which a route is declared invalid; it should be at least three times the value of the *update* argument. A route becomes invalid when no updates refresh the route. The route then enters into a *holddown* state where it is marked as inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route is still used to forward packets. The default is 180 seconds. Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L3-538	**timers basic (RIP)** The **timers basic** command configures the update interval, the expiration time, and the deletion time for routes received and sent through RIP. The command requires value declaration of all values. • The update time is the interval between unsolicited route responses. The default is 30 seconds. • The expiration time is initialized when a route is established and any time an update is received for the route. If the specified period elapses from the last time the route update was received, then the route is marked as inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route forwards packets until the deletion time expires. The default value is 180 seconds. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1671
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**isis hello-multiplier** To specify the number of Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router should declare the adjacency as down, use the **isis hello-multiplier** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the no form of this command. **isis hello-multiplier** *multiplier* {**level-1**	**level-2**} **no isis hello-multiplier** {**level-1**	**level-2**} Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at L3-224	**isis hello-multiplier** The **isis hello-multiplier** command specifies the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the device should declare the adjacency as down. Each hello packet contains a hold time. The hold time informs the receiving devices how long to wait without seeing another hello from the sending device before considering the sending device down. The **isis hello-multiplier** command is used to calculate the hold time announced in hello packets by multiplying this number with the configured **isis hello-interval**. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1685

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Local Proxy ARP** You can use local Proxy ARP to enable a device to respond to ARP requests for IP addresses within a subnet where normally no routing is required. When you enable local Proxy ARP, ARP responds to all ARP requests for IP addresses within the subnet and forwards all traffic between hosts in the subnet. Use this feature only on subnets where hosts are intentionally prevented from communicating directly by the configuration on the device to which they are connected. Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 2-5	**ip local-proxy-arp** The **ip local-proxy-arp** command enables local proxy ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) on the configuration mode interface. Local proxy ARP programs the switch to respond to ARP requests for IP addresses within a subnet where routing is not normally required. A typical local proxy arp application is supporting isolated private VLANs that communicate with each other by routing packets. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1276
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**IS-IS Overview** IS-IS sends a *hello packet* out every configured interface to discover IS-IS neighbor routers. The hello packet contains information, such as the authentication, area, and supported protocols, which the receiving interface uses to determine compatibility with the originating interface. Compatible interfaces form adjacencies, which update routing information in the link-state database through link-state update messages (LSPs). By default, the router sends a periodic LSP refresh every 10 minutes and the LSPs remain in the link-state database for 20 minutes (the LSP lifetime). If the router does not receive an LSP refresh before the end of the LSP lifetime, the router deletes the LSP from the database. The LSP interval must be less than the LSP lifetime or the LSPs time out before they are refreshed. **IS-IS Areas** You can design IS-IS networks as a single area that includes all routers in the network or as multiple areas that connect into a backbone or Level 2 area. Routers in a nonbackbone area are Level 1 routers which establish adjacencies within a local area (intra-area routing). Level 2 area routers establish adjacencies to other Level 2 routers and perform routing between Level 1 areas (inter-area routing). A router can have both Level 1 and Level 2 areas configured. These Level 1/Level 2 routers act as area border routers which route information from the local area to the Level 2 backbone area (see Figure 8-1). Within a Level 1 area, routers know how to reach all other routers in that area. Between areas, routers know how to reach the area border router to get to the Level 2 area. The Level 2 routers know how to reach other area border routers and other Level 2 routers. Level 1/Level 2 routers straddle the boundary between two areas, routing traffic to and from the Level 2 backbone area. Each IS-IS instance in Cisco NX-OS supports either a single Level 1 or Level 2 area, or one of each. By default, all IS-IS instances automatically support Level 1 and Level 2 routing. Cisco NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 4.0, at 8-2	**29.2 IS-IS Description** IS-IS sends a hello packet out every configured interface to discover IS-IS neighbor routers. The hello packet contains information, which the receiving interface uses to determine compatibility with the originating interface. Compatible interfaces form adjacencies, which update routing information in the link-state database through link-state update messages (LSPs). If the router does not receive an LSP refresh before the end of the LSP lifetime, the device deletes the LSP from the database. **Terms of IS-IS Routing Protocol** The following terms are used when configuring IS-IS. • NET and System ID – Each IS-IS instance has an associated network entity title (NET). The NET consists of the IS-IS system ID, which uniquely identifies the IS-IS instance in the area and the area ID. • Designated Intermediate System – IS-IS uses a Designated Intermediate System (DIS) in broadcast networks to prevent each device from forming unnecessary links with every other device on the broadcast network. IS-IS devices send LSPs to the DIS, which manages all the link state information for the broadcast network. You can configure the IS-IS priority that IS-IS uses to select the DIS in an area. • IS-IS Areas – You can design IS-IS networks as a single area that includes all routers in the network or as multiple areas that connect into a backbone or Level 2 area. Routers in a nonbackbone area are Level 1 routers that establish adjacencies within a local area (intra-area routing). Level 2 area routers establish adjacencies to other Level 2 routers and perform routing between Level 1 areas (inter-area routing). A router can have both Level 1 and Level 2 areas configured. • IS-IS Instances – Arista supports only one instance of the IS-IS protocol that runs on the same node. • LSP – Link state packet (LSP) can switch link state information. LSPs fall into two types: Level 1 LSPs and Level 2 LSPs. Level 2 devices transmit Level 2 LSPs; Level-1 devices transmit Level 1 LSPs; Level 1-2 devices transmit both Level 2 LSPs and Level 1 LSPs. • Hello packets – Hello packets, can establish and maintain neighbor relationships. • Overload Bit – IS-IS uses the overload bit to tell other devices not to use the local router to forward traffic but to continue routing traffic destined for that local router. Possible conditions for setting the overload bit the device is in a critical condition. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1674

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**PIM Register Messages** PIM register messages are unicast to the RP by designated routers (DRs) that are directly connected to multicast sources. The PIM register message has the following functions: • To notify the RP that a source is actively sending to a multicast group. • To deliver multicast packets sent by the source to the RP for delivery down the shared tree. The DR continues to send PIM register messages to the RP until it receives a Register-Stop message from the RP. The RP sends a Register-Stop message in either of the following cases: • The RP has no receivers for the multicast group being transmitted. • The RP has joined the SPT to the source but has not started receiving traffic from the source. Cisco NX-OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 3-7	Anycast-RP PIM Anycast-RP defines a single RP address that is configured on multiple routers. An anycast-RP set consists of the routers configured with the same anycast RP address. Anycast-RP provides redundancy protection and load balancing. The anycast-RP set supports all multicast groups. PIM register messages are unicast to the RP by designated routers (DRs) that are directly connected to multicast sources. The source DR sends these messages until the anycast-RP set receives them as specified in the anycast-RP command. In a typical configuration, one command is required for each member of the anycast-RP set. The PIM register message has the following functions: • Notify the RP that a source is actively sending to a multicast group. • Deliver multicast packets sent by the source to the RP for delivery down the shared tree. The DR continues sending PIM register messages to the RP until it receives a Register-Stop message from the RP. The RP sends a Register-Stop message in either of the following cases: • The RP has no receivers for the multicast group being transmitted. • The RP has joined the SPT to the source but has not started receiving traffic from the source. The ip pim anycast-rp command configures the switch as a member of an anycast-RP set and establishes a communication link with another member of the set. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1874
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	If the supplicant is successfully authenticated (receives an Accept frame from the authentication server), the port state changes to authorized, and all frames from the authenticated supplicant are allowed through the port. If the authentication fails, the port remains in the unauthorized state, but authentication can be retried. If the authentication server cannot be reached, the authenticator can retransmit the request. If no response is received from the server after the specified number of attempts, authentication fails, and the supplicant is not granted network access. Cisco DCNM Security Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 6-5	11.3.3 Designating Authenticator Ports You have to designate ports as authenticator ports before you can configure their settings. There are three dot1x port-control commands for designating authenticator ports. The command you use is determined by whether or not the switch is part of an active network. If the switch is not part of an active network or is not forwarding traffic, you can use the dot1x port-control auto command to designate the authenticator ports. This command designates ports such that they immediately begin to function as authenticator ports, blocking all traffic until supplicants log on to the RADIUS server. If the client is successfully authenticated, the port state changes to authorized, and all frames from the authenticated client are allowed through the port. If the authentication fails, the port remains in the unauthorized state, but authentication can be retried. If the authentication server cannot be reached, the switch can retransmit the request. If no response is received from the server after the specified number of attempts, authentication fails, and network access is not granted. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 558
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Changing Global 802.1X Authentication Timers** The following global 802.1X authentication timers are supported on the device: • Quiet-period timer—When the device cannot authenticate the supplicant, the device remains idle for a set period of time, and then tries again. The quiet-period timer value determines the idle period. An authentication failure might occur because the supplicant provided an invalid password. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a number smaller than the default. The default is 60 seconds. The range is from 1 to 65535. Cisco DCNM Security Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 6-14	**dot1x timeout quiet-period** The dot1x timeout quiet-period command sets the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client.The range is 1 to 65535 seconds; the default is 60. When the switch cannot authenticate the client, the switch remains idle for a set period of time and then tries again. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a number smaller than the default. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 569

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Enabling Periodic Reauthentication for an Interface** You can enable periodic 802.1X reauthentication on an interface and specify how often it occurs. If you do not specify a time period before enabling reauthentication, the number of seconds between reauthentication defaults to the global value. Cisco DCNM Security Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 6-14	**dot1x timeout reauth-period** The **dot1x timeout reauth-period** command specifies the time interval for reauthentication of clients on an authenticator port. Re-authentication must be enabled on a authenticator port for the timer to work. If you do not specify a time period before enabling re-authentication, the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts is 3600. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 570
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	If the supplicant is successfully authenticated (receives an Accept frame from the authentication server), the port state changes to authorized, and all frames from the authenticated supplicant are allowed through the port. If the authentication fails, the port remains in the unauthorized state, but authentication can be retried. If the authentication server cannot be reached, the authenticator can retransmit the request. If no response is received from the server after the specified number of attempts, authentication fails, and the supplicant is not granted network access. Cisco NX-OS Security Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 7-5	11.3.3 Designating Authenticator Ports You have to designate ports as authenticator ports before you can configure their settings. There are three **dot1x port-control** commands for designating authenticator ports. The command you use is determined by whether or not the switch is part of an active network. If the switch is not part of an active network or is not forwarding traffic, you can use the **dot1x port-control auto** command to designate the authenticator ports. This command designates ports such that they immediately begin to function as authenticator ports, blocking all traffic until supplicants log on to the RADIUS server. If the client is successfully authenticated, the port state changes to authorized, and all frames from the authenticated client are allowed through the port. If the authentication fails, the port remains in the unauthorized state, but authentication can be retried. If the authentication server cannot be reached, the switch can retransmit the request. If no response is received from the server after the specified number of attempts, authentication fails, and network access is not granted. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 558
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Changing Global 802.1X Authentication Timers** The following global 802.1X authentication timers are supported on the NX-OS device: • Quiet-period timer—When the NX-OS device cannot authenticate the supplicant, the NX-OS device remains idle for a set period of time, and then tries again. The quiet-period timer value determines the idle period. An authentication failure might occur because the supplicant provided an invalid password. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a number smaller than the default. The default is 60 seconds. The range is from 1 to 65535. Cisco NX-OS Security Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 7-18	**dot1x timeout quiet-period** The **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command sets the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client.The range is 1 to 65535 seconds; the default is 60. When the switch cannot authenticate the client, the switch remains idle for a set period of time and then tries again. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a number smaller than the default. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 569

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**aaa group server radius** To create a RADIUS server group and enter RADIUS server group configuration mode, use the aaa group server radius command. To delete a RADIUS server group, use the no form of this command. **aaa group server radius** *group-name* **no aaa group server radius** *group-name* Cisco NX-OS Security Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at 17	**aaa group server radius** The **aaa group server radius** command enters the server-group-radius configuration mode for the specified group name. The command creates the specified group if it was not previously created. Commands are available to add servers to the group. A server group is a collection of servers that are associated with a single label. Subsequent authorization and authentication commands access all servers in a group by invoking the group name. Server group members must be previously configured with a **radius-server host** command. The **no aaa group server radius** and **default aaa group server radius** commands delete the specified server group from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax `aaa group server radius group_name` `no aaa group server radius group_name` `default aaa group server radius group_name` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 224
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**Usage Guidelines** The 802.1X quiet-period timeout is the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with a supplicant. You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X. Cisco NX-OS Security Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at 119	**dot1x timeout quiet-period** The **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command sets the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The range is 1 to 65535 seconds; the default is 60. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 569
Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	**ip dhcp snooping information option** To enable the insertion and removal of option-82 information for DHCP packets, use the **ip dhcp snooping information option** command. To disable the insertion and removal of option-82 informa use the **no** form of this command. **ip dhcp snooping information option** **no ip dhcp snooping information option** Cisco NX-OS Security Command Reference (2008), Release 4.0, at 196	Command Syntax `ip dhcp snooping information option` `no ip dhcp snooping information option` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1270

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Cisco NX-OS 4.0 Effective Date of registration: 11/13/2014	SNMPv3 provides for both security models and security levels. A security model is an authentication strategy that is set up for a user and the role in which the user resides. A security level is the permitted level of security within a security model. A combination of a security model and a security level determines which security mechanism is employed when handling an SNMP packet. Cisco NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide (2008), Release 4.0, at 7-2	SNMPv3 is a security model which defines an authentication strategy that is configured for a user and the group in which the user resides. A security level is the permitted level of security within the model. A combination of a security model and a security level determines the security mechanism employed to handle an SNMP packet. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1964
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	show lane bus through vc-class atm snmp-server enable traps atm pvc Usage Guidelines SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. ATM notifications are defined in the CISCO-IETF-ATM2-PVCTRAP-MIB.my file, available from the Cisco FTP site at ftp://ftp.cisco.com/pub/mibs/v2/ Cisco IOS Asynchronous Transfer Mode Command Reference (2013), at 526	**snmp-server enable traps** The snmp-server enable traps command enables the transmission of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. The snmp-server host command specifies the notification type (traps or informs). Sending notifications requires at least one snmp-server host command. The snmp-server enable traps and no snmp-server enable traps commands, without an MIB parameter, specifies the default notification trap generation setting for all MIBs. These commands, when specifying an MIB, controls notification generation for the specified MIB. The default snmp-server enable traps command resets notification generation to the default setting for the specified MIB. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1990

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	Router# **show interface cbr 6/0** CBR6/0 is up, line protocol is up Hardware is DCU MTU 0 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 0 usec, rely 255/255, load 248/255 Encapsulation ET_ATMCES_T1, loopback not set Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00, output hang never Last clearing of "show interface" counters never Queueing strategy: fifo Output queue 0/0, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops 5 minute input rate 1507000 bits/sec, 3957 packets/sec 5 minute output rate 1507000 bits/sec, 3955 packets/sec 3025960 packets input, 142220120 bytes, 0 no buffer Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants 0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort 3030067 packets output, 142413149 bytes, 0 underruns 0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets 0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out The table below describes the fields shown in the display. Cisco IOS Asynchronous Transfer Mode Command Reference (2013), at 460	switch#**show interfaces ethernet 1** Ethernet1 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Hardware is Ethernet, address is 001c.7302.2fff (bia 001c.7302.2fff) MTU 9212 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit Full-duplex, 10Gb/s, auto negotiation: off Last clearing of "show interface" counters never 5 minutes input rate 301 bps (0.0% with framing), 0 packets/sec 5 minutes output rate 0 bps (0.0% with framing), 0 packets/sec 2285370854005 packets input, 225028582832583 bytes Received 29769609741 broadcasts, 3073437605 multicast 113 runts, 1 giants 118 input errors, 117 CRC, 0 alignment, 18 symbol 27511409 PAUSE input 335031607678 packets output, 27845413138330 bytes Sent 14282316688 broadcasts, 54045824072 multicast 108 output errors, 0 collisions 0 late collision, 0 deferred 0 PAUSE output Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 437
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	*severity-level* — (Optional) The number or name of the desired severity level at which messages should be logged. Messages at or numerically lower than the specified level are logged. Severity levels are as follows (enter the number or the keyword): [**0** | **emergencies**] —System is unusable [**1** | **alerts**]—Immediate action needed [**2** | **critical**]—Critical conditions [**3** | **errors**]—Error conditions [**4** | **warnings**]—Warning conditions [**5** | **notifications**]—Normal but significant conditions [**6** | **informational**]—Informational messages [**7** | **debugging**]—Debugging messages Cisco IOS Cisco Networking Services Command Reference (2013), at 91	• *CONDITION* Specifies condition level. Options include: — <no parameter> Specifies default condition level. — severity <*condition-level*> Name of the severity level at which messages should be logged. Valid *condition-level* options include: ❄ **0** or **emergencies** System is unusable ❄ **1** or **alerts** Immediate action needed ❄ **2** or **critical** Critical conditions ❄ **3** or **errors** Error conditions ❄ **4** or **warnings** Warning conditions ❄ **5** or **notifications** Normal but significant conditions ❄ **6** or **informational** Informational messages ❄ **7** or **debugging** Debugging messages Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 155

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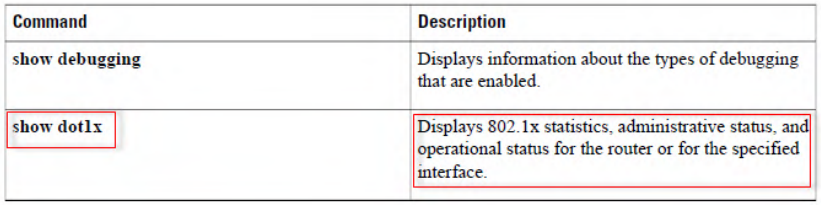
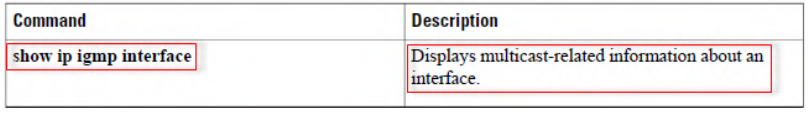
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Command / Description show debugging — Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. show dot1x — Displays 802.1x statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the router or for the specified interface. Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference – Commands A through D (2013), at 635	**show dot1x** The show dot1x command displays the 802.1x statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the specified interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 572
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Command / Description show ip igmp interface — Displays multicast-related information about an interface. Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference – Commands I through L (2013), at 297	**show ip igmp interface** The show ip igmp interface command displays multicast-related information about an interface. • show ip igmp interface – displays all multicast information for all interfaces • show ip igmp interface *int-name* – displays multicast information for the specified interfaces. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1850

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	Router# **show interfaces** Ethernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up Hardware is AmdP2, address is aabb.cc03.6c00 (bia aabb.cc03.6c00) Internet address is 172.17.1.1/16 MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec, reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255 Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set Keepalive set (10 sec) ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00 Last input never, output 00:00:06, output hang never Last clearing of "show interface" counters never Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0 Queueing strategy: fifo Output queue: 0/40 (size/max) 5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec 5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec 0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles 0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored 0 input packets with dribble condition detected 11 packets output, 1648 bytes, 0 underruns 0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets 0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred 0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier 0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out Cisco Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15M&T (2013), at 44	switch#**show interfaces ethernet 1** Ethernet1 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Hardware is Ethernet, address is 001c.7302.2fff (bia 001c.7302.2fff) MTU 9212 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit Full-duplex, 10Gb/s, auto negotiation: off Last clearing of "show interface" counters never 5 minutes input rate 301 bps (0.0% with framing), 0 packets/sec 5 minutes output rate 0 bps (0.0% with framing), 0 packets/sec 2285370854005 packets input, 225028582832583 bytes Received 29769609741 broadcasts, 3073437605 multicast 113 runts, 1 giants 118 input errors, 117 CRC, 0 alignment, 18 symbol 27511409 PAUSE input 335031607678 packets output, 27845413138330 bytes Sent 14282316688 broadcasts, 54045824072 multicast 108 output errors, 0 collisions 0 late collision, 0 deferred 0 PAUSE output Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 437
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	Use the **showinterface***interface-type interface-number* command to display the information and statistics for Ethernet 0 on R4. R4> **show interface ethernet 0** Ethernet0 is up, line protocol is up Hardware is Lance, address is 00e0.1eb8.eb0e (bia 00e0.1eb8.eb0e) The MAC address for Ethernet 0 on R4 is 00e0.1eb8.eb0e. The format of the client identifier for this interface is nullcisco-00e0.1eb8.eb0e-et0. Cisco Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15M&T (2013), at 81	This command assigns the MAC address of 001c.2804.17e1 to Ethernet interface 7, then displays interface parameters, including the assigned address. switch(config)#**interface ethernet 7** switch(config-if-Et7)#**mac-address 001c.2804.17e1** switch(config-if-Et7)#**show interface ethernet 7** Ethernet3 is up, line protocol is up (connected) Hardware is Ethernet, address is 001c.2804.17e1 (bia 001c.7312.02e2) Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 437

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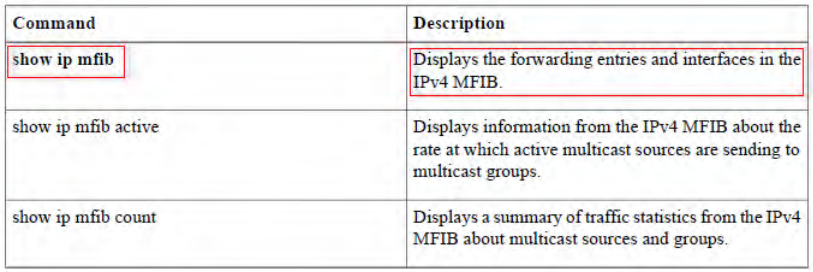
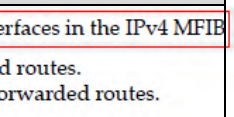
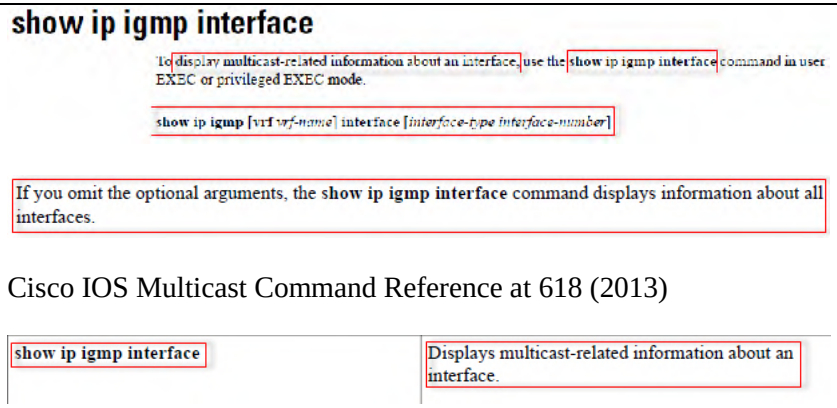
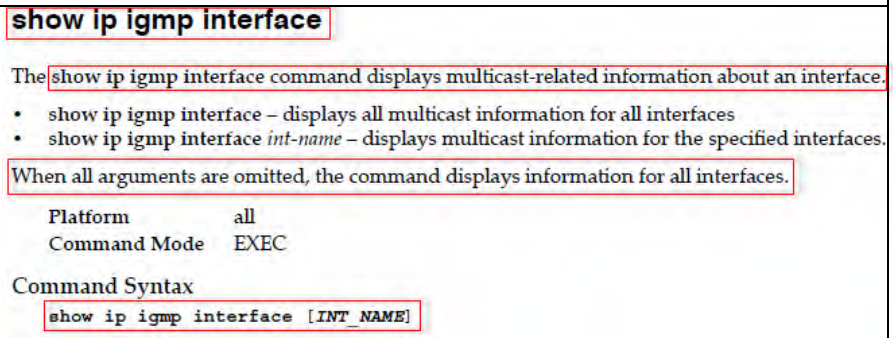
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 17	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1755
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference at 618 (2013) Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 12	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1850

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**ip igmp query-interval** Note We recommend that you do not change the default IGMP query interval. To configure the frequency at which the IGMP querier sends Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) host-query messages from an interface, use the **ip igmp query-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default IGMP query interval, use the **no** form of this command. **ip igmp query-interval** *seconds* **no ip igmp query-interval** Use the **ip igmp query-interval** command to configure the frequency at which the IGMP querier sends IGMP host-query messages from an interface. The IGMP querier sends query-host messages to discover which multicast groups have members on the attached networks of the router. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 118	**ip igmp query-interval** The **ip igmp query-interval** command configures the frequency at which the configuration mode interface, as an IGMP querier, sends host-query messages. An IGMP querier sends query-host messages to discover the multicast groups that have members on networks attached to the interface. The switch implements a default query interval of 125 seconds. The **no ip igmp query-interval** and **default ip igmp query-interval** commands reset the IGMP query interval to the default value of 125 seconds by removing the **ip igmp query-interval** command from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Port-Channel Configuration Interface-VLAN Configuration Command Syntax `ip igmp query-interval period` `no ip igmp query-interval` `default ip igmp query-interval` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1802
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**ip msdp mesh-group** To configure a Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peer to be a member of a mesh group, use the **ip msdp mesh groupcommand** in **global** configuration mode. To remove an MSDP peer from a mesh group, use the **no** form of this command. **ip msdp** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **mesh-group** *mesh-name* {*peer-address*| *peer-name*} **no ip msdp** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **mesh-group** *mesh-name* {*peer-address*| *peer-name*} Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 225 A mesh group is a group of MSDP speakers that have fully meshed MSDP connectivity among themselves. Source-Active (SA) messages received from a peer in a mesh group are not forwarded to other peers in the same mesh group. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 226	**ip msdp mesh-group** The **ip msdp mesh-group** command configures the specified MSDP peer connection as an MSDP mesh group member. A peer can be assigned to multiple mesh groups. Multiple MSDP peers can be assigned to a common mesh group. An MSDP mesh group is a network of MSDP speakers where each speaker is directly connected to every other speaker. Source-Active (SA) messages that are received from a peer in a mesh group are not forwarded to other peers in that mesh group. The **no ip msdp mesh-group** and **default ip msdp mesh-group** commands delete the specified peer connection from a mesh group by remove the corresponding **ip msdp mesh-group** command from running-config. Commands that do not include a specific MSDP peer deletes all configured connections from the specified mesh group. Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax `ip msdp mesh-group group_name peer_id` `no ip msdp mesh-group group_name [peer_id]` `default ip msdp mesh-group group_name [peer_id]` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1928

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	Use the **ip multicast multipath** command to enable load splitting of IP multicast traffic across multiple equal-cost paths. If two or more equal-cost paths from a source are available, unicast traffic will be load split across those paths. However, by default, multicast traffic is not load split across multiple equal-cost paths. In general, multicast traffic flows down from the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor. According to the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) specifications, this neighbor must have the highest IP address if more than one neighbor has the same metric. Configuring load splitting with the **ip multicast multipath** command causes the system to load split multicast traffic across multiple equal-cost paths based on source address using the S-hash algorithm. When the **ip multicast multipath** command is configured and multiple equal-cost paths exist, the path in which multicast traffic will travel is selected based on the source IP address. Multicast traffic from different sources will be load split across the different equal-cost paths. Load splitting will not occur across equal-cost paths for multicast traffic from the same source sent to different multicast groups. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 284	Equal Cost Multipath Routing (ECMP) and Load Sharing Multiple routes that have identical destinations and administrative distances comprise an Equal Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) route. The switch attempts to spread traffic to all ECMP route paths equally. If two or more equal-cost paths from a source are available, unicast traffic is load split across those paths. By default, multicast traffic is not load split. Multicast traffic generally flows from the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor and, according to Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) specifications, the neighbor with the highest IP address has precedence when multiple neighbors have the same metric. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1231
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	Enabling PIM on an interface also enables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) operation on that interface. An interface can be configured to be in dense mode, passive mode, sparse mode, or sparse-dense mode. The mode describes how the Cisco IOS software populates its multicast routing table and how the software forwards multicast packets that it receives from its directly connected LANs. Dense mode interfaces are always added to the table when the multicast routing table is populated. Sparse mode interfaces are added to the table only when periodic join messages are received from downstream routers, or there is a directly connected member on the interface. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 330	Enabling IGMP Enabling PIM on an interface also enables IGMP on that interface. When the switch populates the multicast routing table, interfaces are added to the table only when periodic join messages are received from downstream routers, or when there is a directly connected member on the interface. By default, PIM and IGMP are disabled on an interface. The **ip pim sparse-mode** command enables PIM and IGMP on the configuration mode interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1778

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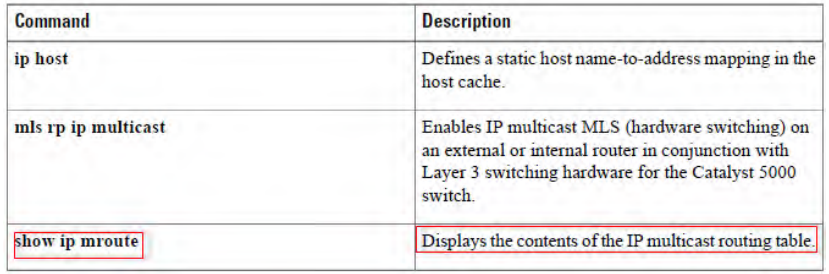
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer** To adjust the (S, G) expiry timer interval for Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) (S, G) multicast routes (mroutes), use the **ip pim sparse sg expiry timer** command in **global** configuration mode. To restore the default setting with respect to this command, use the no form of this command. **ip pim [vrf** *vrf-name*] **sparse sg-expiry-timer** *seconds* [**sg-list** *access-list*] **no ip pim [vrf** *vrf-name*] **sparse sg-expiry-timer** Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 405 Use the **ip pim sparse sg-expire-timer**command to adjust the expiry timer interval for PIM-SM (S, G) mroute entries to a time value greater than the default expiry timer interval of 180 seconds. This command can be used to lock down the shortest-path tree (SPT) for intermittent sources in PIM-SM network environments, such as sources in trading floor environments that sporadically send financial data streams to multicast groups during trading floor hours. When a source stops sending traffic to a multicast group, the corresponding (S, G) mroute entry eventually times out and the (S, G) entry is removed. When the source resumes sending traffic to the group, the (S, G) entry is rebuilt. During the short time interval before the (S, G) entry is rebuilt, the traffic is forwarded on the (*, G) forwarding entry. There is a small window of time before the (S, G) entry is completely built in which packets may be dropped. The **ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer** command can be used to maintain the (S, G) entry so that it will not be removed and the stream will not potentially suffer packet loss. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference(2013), at 406	**ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** The **ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** command adjusts the (S, G) expiry timer interval for PIM-SM (S, G) multicast routes (mroutes). This command locks the shortest-path tree (SPT) for intermittent PIM-SM sources. The command does not apply to (*, G) mroutes. When a source stops sending traffic to a multicast group, the corresponding (S, G) mroute is removed upon timer expiry. When the source resumes sending traffic to the group, the (S, G) entry is rebuilt. Before the (S, G) entry is rebuilt, traffic is forwarded on the (*, G) forwarding entry. Packets may be dropped before the (S, G) entry is completely built. The **ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** command maintains the (S, G) entry, avoiding its removal and preventing packet loss. The **no ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** and **default ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** commands restore the default setting of 210 seconds by deleting the **ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** statement from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax **ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** *period* **no ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** **default ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1896
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 **Command** / **Description** **ip host** — Defines a static host name-to-address mapping in the host cache. **mls rp ip multicast** — Enables IP multicast MLS (hardware switching) on an external or internal router in conjunction with Layer 3 switching hardware for the Catalyst 5000 switch. **show ip mroute** — Displays the contents of the IP multicast routing table. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 21	**show ip mroute count** The show ip mroute count command displays IP multicast routing table statistics, including number of packets, packets per second, average packet size, and bits per second. The show ip mroute command displays the contents of the IP multicast routing table. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1773

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**show ip igmp snooping** To display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping configuration of a device, use the **show ip igmp snooping**command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. **show ip igmp snooping** [**groups** [count| vlan *vlan-id* [*ip-address*| count]]| **mrouter** [[vlan *vlan-id*]| [bd *bd-id*]]]	**querier**| vlan *vlan-id*| bd *bd-id*] Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference at 625 (2013) The following is sample output from the **show ip igmp snooping** command: `Router# show ip igmp snooping` `Global IGMP Snooping configuration:` `----------------------------------` `IGMP snooping : Enabled` `IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) : Enabled` `Report suppression : Enabled` `TCN solicit query : Disabled` `TCN flood query count : 2` `Last Member Query Interval : 1000` IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 625	**IGMP Snooping Status** The **show ip igmp snooping** command displays the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping configuration of a device. Example • This command displays the switch's IGMP snooping configuration. `switch>show ip igmp snooping` `Global IGMP Snooping configuration:` `----------------------------------------` `IGMP snooping : Enabled` `Robustness variable : 2` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1785

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**show ip igmp snooping mrouter** **Note** The documentation for this command has been integrated into the documentation for the **show ip igmp snooping** command. Please see the **show ip igmp snooping** command for complete and up-to-date information about displaying information for dynamically learned and manually configured multicast router ports. To display information on dynamically learned and manually configured multicast router ports, use the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter**command in privileged EXEC mode. **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** {**vlan** *vlan-id*| **bd** *bd-id*} **Syntax Description** **vlan** *vlan-id* — Specifies a VLAN. Valid values are 1 to 1001. **bd** *bd-id* — Specifies a bridge domain. Valid values are 1 to 16823. Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 634	**show ip igmp snooping mrouter** The show ip igmp snooping mrouter command displays information on dynamically learned and manually configured multicast router ports. Command provides options to include only specific VLANs. Platform all Command Mode EXEC Command Syntax `show ip igmp snooping mrouter [VLAN_ID] [DATA]` Parameters • *VLAN_ID* specifies VLAN for which command displays information. Options include: — <no parameter> all VLANs. — **vlan** *v_num* specified VLAN. • *DATA* specifies the type of information displayed. Options include: — <no parameter> displays VLAN number and port-list for each group. — **detail** displays port-specific data for each group; includes transmission times and expiration. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1859
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**show ip mfib** To display the forwarding entries and interfaces in the IPv4 Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB), use the **show ip mfib** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. **show ip mfib** [**vrf** {*vrf-name*| *}] [**all**| **linkscope**| *group-address/mask*| *group-address* [*source-address*]| *source-address group-address*] [**verbose**] Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013) at 649	**show ip mfib** The show ip mfib command displays the forwarding entries and interfaces in the IPv4 Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB) for hardware forwarded routes. Parameters options are available to filter output by group address or group and source addresses Platform all Command Mode EXEC Command Syntax `show ip mfib [ROUTE]` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1770

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**snmp-server enable traps pim** To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp** server enable **traps pim**command in global configuration mode. To disable PIM specific SNMP notifications, use the noform of this command. **snmp-server enable traps pim [neighbor-change rp-mapping-change| invalid-pim-message]** **no snmp-server enable traps pim** Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 950 SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. PIM notifications are defined in the CISCO-PIM-MIB.my and PIM-MIB.my files, available from Cisco.com at http://www.cisco.com/public/sw-center/netmgmt/cmtk/mibs.shtml . Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference (2013), at 951	**snmp-server enable traps** The **snmp-server enable traps** command enables the transmission of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. The **snmp-server host** command specifies the notification type (traps or informs). Sending notifications requires at least one **snmp-server host** command. The **snmp-server enable traps** and **no snmp-server enable traps** commands, without an MIB parameter, specifies the default notification trap generation setting for all MIBs. These commands, when specifying an MIB, controls notification generation for the specified MIB. The **default snmp-server enable traps** command resets notification generation to the default setting for the specified MIB. Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax `snmp-server enable traps [trap_type]` `no snmp-server enable traps [trap_type]` `default snmp-server enable traps [trap_type]` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 1990
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**lacp port-priority** To set the priority for a physical interface, use the **lacp port-priority** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command. **lacp port-priority** *priority* **no lacp port-priority** Cisco IOS Interfaces and Hardware Component Command Reference (2013), at 690 You may assign a port priority to each port on a device running Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). You can specify the port priority by using the **lacp port-priority** command at the command-line interface (CLI) or use the default port priority (32768) that is carried as part of the LACP protocol data unit (PDU) exchanged with the partner. Port priority is used to decide which ports should be put in standby mode when a hardware limitation or the **lacp max-bundle** command configuration prevents all compatible ports from aggregating. Priority is supported only on port channels with LACP-enabled physical interfaces. Cisco IOS Interfaces and Hardware Component Command Reference (2013), at 691	**Configuring Port Priority** LACP port priority determines the port that is active in a LAG in fallback mode. Numerically lower values have higher priority. Priority is supported on port channels with LACP-enabled physical interfaces. The **lacp port-priority** command sets the aggregating port priority for the configuration mode interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 461

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**priority1** To set a preference level for a Precision Time Protocol clock, use the **priority1** command in PTP clock configuration mode. To remove a priority1 configuration, use the **no** form of this command. **priority1** *priorityvalue* **no priority1** *priorityvalue* . . . **Usage Guidelines** Slave devices use the priority1 value when selecting a master clock. The priority1 value has precedence over the priority2 value. Cisco IOS Interfaces and Hardware Component Command Reference (2013), at 1003	**ptp priority1** The ptp priority1 command configures the priority1 value to use when advertising the clock. This value overrides the default criteria for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. The range is from 0 to 255. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command. Platform Arad, FM6000 Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax `ptp priority1 priority_rate` `no ptp priority1` `default ptp priority1` Parameters • *priority_rate* The value to override the default criteria (clock quality, clock class, etc.) for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. Value ranges from 0 to 255. The default is 128. Examples • This command configures the preference level for a clock; slave devices use the priority1 value when selecting a master clock. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 326
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**Command** / **Description** **link state track** — Configures the link state tracking number. **link state group** — Configures the link state group and interface, as either an upstream or downstream interface in the group. Cisco IOS Interfaces and Hardware Component Command Reference (2013), at 1950	**link state group** The **link state group** command specifies a link state group and configures the interface as either an upstream or downstream interface in the group. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 659

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**show interfaces transceiver** To display information about the optical transceivers that have digital optical monitoring (DOM) enabled, use the **showinterfacestransceiver** command in privileged EXEC mode. **Catalyst 6500 Series Switches and Cisco 7600 Series Routers** **show interfaces** [*interface interface-number*] **transceiver** [**threshold violations**| **properties**] [**detail**| **module** *number*] **Cisco 7200 VXR** **show interfaces** [*interface interface-number*] **transceiver** **Cisco ASR 901 Routers** **show interfaces** [*interface interface-number*] **transceiver** [**threshold** {**table** | **violations**} | **detail** | **supported-list**] Cisco IOS Interfaces and Hardware Component Command Reference (2013), at 1878 **Examples** This example shows how to display transceiver information: `Router# show interfaces transceiver` `If device is externally calibrated, only calibrated values are printed.` `++ : high alarm, + : high warning, - : low warning, -- : low alarm.` `NA or N/A: not applicable, Tx: transmit, Rx: receive.` `mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts).` `Port Temperature (Celsius) Voltage (Volts) Current (mA) Optical Tx Power (dBm) Optical Rx Power (dBm)` `Gi1/1 40.6 5.09 0.4 -25.2 N/A` `Gi2/1 35.5 5.05 0.1 -29.2 N/A` `Gi2/2 49.5 3.30 0.0 7.1 -18.7` Cisco IOS Interfaces and Hardware Component Command Reference (2013), at 1879	**show interfaces transceiver** The show interfaces transceiver command displays operational transceiver data for the specified interfaces. Platform all Command Mode EXEC Command Syntax `show interfaces [INTERFACE] transceiver [DATA_FORMAT]` . . . Examples • This command displays transceiver data on Ethernet interfaces 1 through 4. `switch>show interfaces ethernet 1-4 transceiver` `If device is externally calibrated, only calibrated values are printed.` `N/A: not applicable, Tx: transmit, Rx: receive.` `mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts).` `Port Temp (Celsius) Voltage (Volts) Bias Current (mA) Optical Tx Power (dBm) Optical Rx Power (dBm) Last Update (Date Time)` `Et1 34.17 3.30 6.75 -2.41 -2.83 2011-12-02 16:18:48` `Et2 35.08 3.30 6.75 -2.23 -2.06 2011-12-02 16:18:42` `Et3 36.72 3.30 7.20 -2.02 -2.14 2011-12-02 16:18:49` `Et4 35.91 3.30 6.92 -2.20 -2.23 2011-12-02 16:18:45` `switch>` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 451
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**aaa authentication dot1x** To specify one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X, use the **aaa authentication dot1x** command in global configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command. **aaa authentication dot1x** {**default**| *listname*} *method1* [*method2* ...] **no aaa authentication dot1x** {**default**| *listname*} *method1* [*method2* ...] Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands A to C (2013), at 54	Example • The **aaa authentication dot1x** command specifies one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X. The following example uses the **aaa authentication dot1x** command with RADIUS authentication. `switch(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group radius` `switch(config)#` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 557

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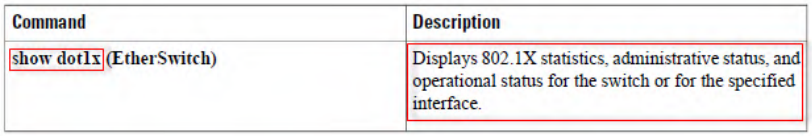
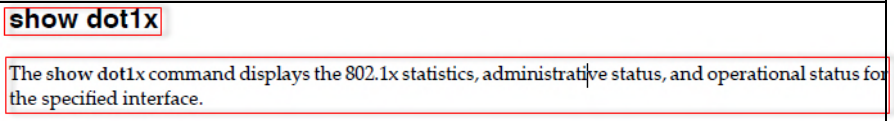
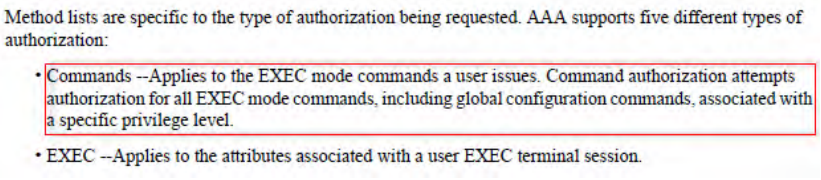
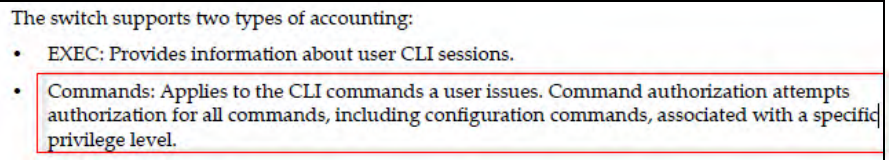
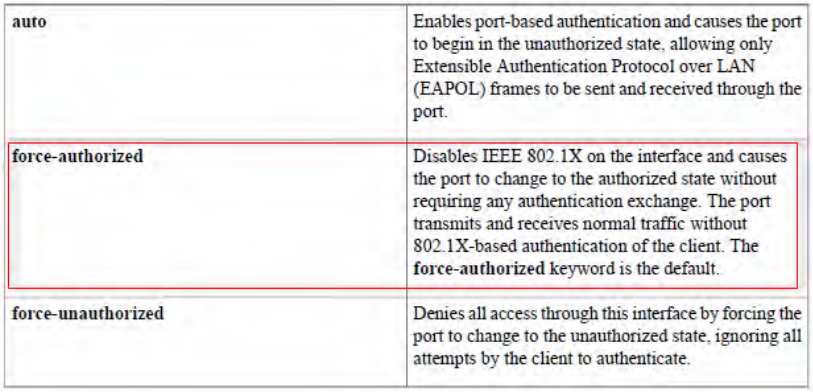
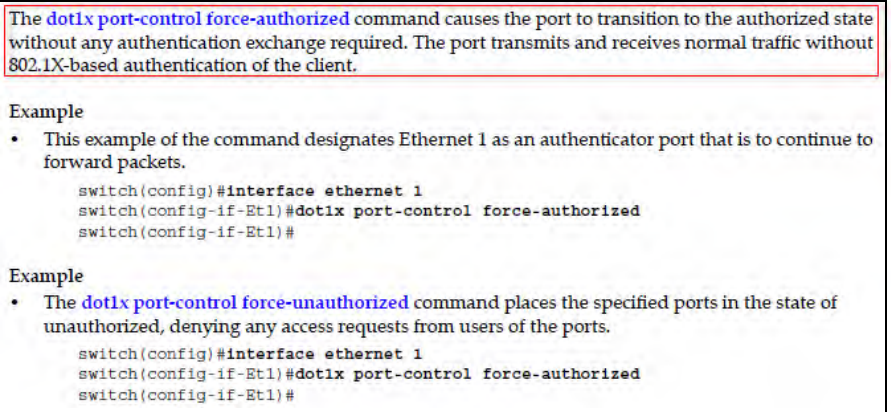
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Command: show dot1x (EtherSwitch) Description: Displays 802.1X statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified interface. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands A to C (2013), at 56	 show dot1x The show dot1x command displays the 802.1x statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the specified interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 572
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Method lists are specific to the type of authorization being requested. AAA supports five different types of authorization: • Commands --Applies to the EXEC mode commands a user issues. Command authorization attempts authorization for all EXEC mode commands, including global configuration commands, associated with a specific privilege level. • EXEC --Applies to the attributes associated with a user EXEC terminal session. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands A to C (2013), at 83	 The switch supports two types of accounting: • EXEC: Provides information about user CLI sessions. • Commands: Applies to the CLI commands a user issues. Command authorization attempts authorization for all commands, including configuration commands, associated with a specific privilege level. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 207
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 auto: Enables port-based authentication and causes the port to begin in the unauthorized state, allowing only Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) frames to be sent and received through the port. force-authorized: Disables IEEE 802.1X on the interface and causes the port to change to the authorized state without requiring any authentication exchange. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client. The **force-authorized** keyword is the default. force-unauthorized: Denies all access through this interface by forcing the port to change to the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands A to C (2013), at 354	 The dot1x port-control force-authorized command causes the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client. Example • This example of the command designates Ethernet 1 as an authenticator port that is to continue to forward packets. switch(config)#interface ethernet 1 switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized switch(config-if-Et1)# Example • The dot1x port-control force-unauthorized command places the specified ports in the state of unauthorized, denying any access requests from users of the ports. switch(config)#interface ethernet 1 switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized switch(config-if-Et1)# Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 558

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**authentication port-control** To configure the authorization state of a controlled port, use the **authentication port-control** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the port-control value, use the **no** form of this command. **Note** Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI, the **authentication port-control** command replaces the **dot1x port-control** command. **authentication port-control {auto| force-authorized| force-unauthorized}** **no authentication port-control** **Syntax Description** **auto** — Enables port-based authentication and causes the port to begin in the unauthorized state, allowing only Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) frames to be sent and received through the port. **force-authorized** — Disables IEEE 802.1X on the interface and causes the port to change to the authorized state without requiring any authentication exchange. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client. The **force-authorized** keyword is the default. **force-unauthorized** — Denies all access through this interface by forcing the port to change to the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands A to C (2013), at 354	— **force-unauthorized** places the specified or all ports in the state of unauthorized, denying any access requests from users of the ports. **Examples** • This command configures the switch to disable 802.1x authentication and directly put the port into the authorized state. This is the default setting. `switch(config)#interface Ethernet 1` `switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` • This command configures the switch to disable 802.1x authentication and directly put the port to unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. `switch(config)#interface Ethernet 1` `switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-unauthorized` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 567 2014)

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	Related Commands Command: dot1x max-req — Description: Sets the maximum number of times that the device sends an EAP request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process dot1x re-authentication (EtherSwitch) — Enables periodic reauthentication of the client for the Ethernet switch network module. show dot1x (EtherSwitch) — Displays the 802.1X statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the device or for the specified interface. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2013), at 219	**dot1x max-reauth-req** The dot1x max-reauth-req command sets the maximum number of times that the switch retransmits an Extensible Authentication Protocol(EAP)-Request frame of types other than EAP-Request/Identity to the client before restarting the authentication process. Value ranges from 1 to 10. Default value is 2. The no dot1x max-reauth-req and default dot1x max-reauth-req commands restores the default value by deleting the corresponding dot1x max-reauth-req command from *running-config*. Platform: all Command Mode: Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Management Configuration Command Syntax `dot1x max-reauth-req attempts` `no dot1x max-reauth-req` `default dot1x max-reauth-req` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 565
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**dot1x pae** To set the Port Access Entity (PAE) type, use the **dot1x pae** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the PAE type that was set, use the **no** form of this command. **dot1x pae [supplicant| authenticator| both]** **no dot1x pae [supplicant| authenticator| both]** Syntax Description supplicant — (Optional) The interface acts only as a supplicant and will not respond to messages that are meant for an authenticator. authenticator — (Optional) The interface acts only as an authenticator and will not respond to any messages meant for a supplicant. both — (Optional) The interface behaves both as a supplicant and as an authenticator and thus will respond to all dot1x messages. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2013), at 195	**dot1x pae authenticator** The dot1x pae authenticator command sets the Port Access Entity (PAE) type. The interface acts only as an authenticator and will not respond to any messages meant for a supplicant. The no dot1x pae authenticator and default dot1x pae authenticator commands restore the switch default by deleting the corresponding dot1x pae authenticator command from *running-config*. Platform: all Command Mode: Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Management Configuration Command Syntax `dot1x pae authenticator` `no dot1x pae authenticator` `default dot1x pae authenticator` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 567

<table>
<tr><th>Copyright Registration Information</th><th>Cisco</th><th>Arista</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS 15.4

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<td>
dot1x port-control

Note Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI, the dot1x port-control command is replaced by the authentication port-control command. See the authentication port-control command for more information.

To enable manual control of the authorization state of a controlled port, use the dot1x port-control command in interface configuration mode. To disable the port-control value, use the no form of this command.

dot1x port-control {auto| force-authorized| force-unauthorized}
no dot1x port-control

Syntax Description
<table>
<tr><td>auto</td><td>Enables 802.1X port-based authentication and causes the port to begin in the unauthorized state, allowing only Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) frames to be sent and received through the port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>force-authorized</td><td>Disables 802.1X on the interface and causes the port to change to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client. The force-authorized keyword is the default.</td></tr>
<tr><td>force-unauthorized</td><td>Denies all access through this interface by forcing the port to change to the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate.</td></tr>
</table>

Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2013), at 197
</td>
<td>
The dot1x port-control force-authorized command causes the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client.

Example
• This example of the command designates Ethernet 1 as an authenticator port that is to continue to forward packets.
<pre>switch(config)#interface ethernet 1
switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized
switch(config-if-Et1)#</pre>
Example
• The dot1x port-control force-unauthorized command places the specified ports in the state of unauthorized, denying any access requests from users of the ports.
<pre>switch(config)#interface ethernet 1
switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x port-control force-authorized
switch(config-if-Et1)#</pre>

Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 558
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS 15.4

Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>aaa authentication dot1x</td><td>Specifies one or more AAA methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X.</td></tr>
<tr><td>aaa new-model</td><td>Enables the AAA access-control model.</td></tr>
<tr><td>debug dot1x</td><td>Displays 802.1X debugging information.</td></tr>
</table>

Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2013), at 211
</td>
<td>
Example
• The aaa authentication dot1x command specifies one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X. The following example uses the aaa authentication dot1x command with RADIUS authentication.
<pre>switch(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group radius
switch(config)#</pre>

Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 557
</td>
</tr>
</table>

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Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**dot1x timeout (EtherSwitch)** To set the number of retry seconds between 802.1X authentication exchanges when an Ethernet switch network module is installed in the router, use the **dot1x timeout** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command. **dot1x timeout** {**quiet-period** *seconds*| **re-authperiod** *seconds*| **tx-period** *seconds*} **no dot1x timeout** {**quiet-period** *seconds*| **re-authperiod** *seconds*| **tx-period** *seconds*} **Syntax Description** **quiet-period** *seconds* — Specifies the time in seconds that the Ethernet switch network module remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The range is from 0 to 65535 seconds. The default is 60 seconds. **re-authperiod** *seconds* — Specifies the number of seconds between reauthentication attempts. The range is from 1 to 4294967295. The default is 3600 seconds. **tx-period** *seconds* — Time in seconds that the switch should wait for a response to an EAP request/identity frame from the client before retransmitting the request. The range is from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default is 30 seconds. Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2013), at 218	**dot1x timeout quiet-period** The **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command sets the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client.The range is 1 to 65535 seconds; the default is 60. When the switch cannot authenticate the client, the switch remains idle for a set period of time and then tries again. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a number smaller than the default. The **no dot1x timeout quiet-period** and **default dot1x timeout quiet-period** commands restore the default advertisement interval of 60 seconds by removing the corresponding **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration Interface-Management Configuration **Command Syntax** `dot1x timeout quiet-period quiet_time` `no dot1x timeout quiet-period` `default dot1x timeout quiet-period` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 569
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	**dot1x max-reauth-req** To set the maximum number of times the authenticator sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) request/identity frame (assuming that no response is received) to the client , use the **dot1x max-reauth-req** command in interface configuration mode. To set the maximum number of times to the default setting of 2, use the **no** form of this command. **dot1x max-reauth-req** *number* **no dot1x max-reauth-req** Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L (2013), at 185	11.3.5 Setting the Maximum Number of Times the Authenticator Sends EAP Request The **dot1x max-reauth-req** command sets the maximum number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before a port changes to the unauthorized state. Example • These commands set the maximum number of times the authenticator sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) request/identity frame to the client. `switch(config)#interface ethernet 1` `switch(config-if-Et1)#dot1x max-reauth-req 4` `switch(config-if-Et1)#` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F - Rev. 2 (10/2/14), at 559

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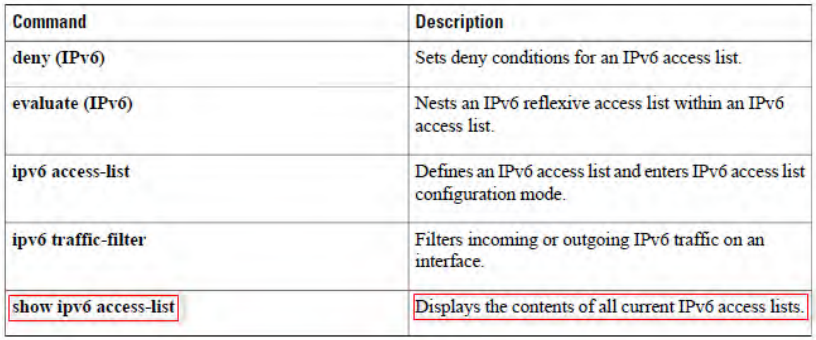
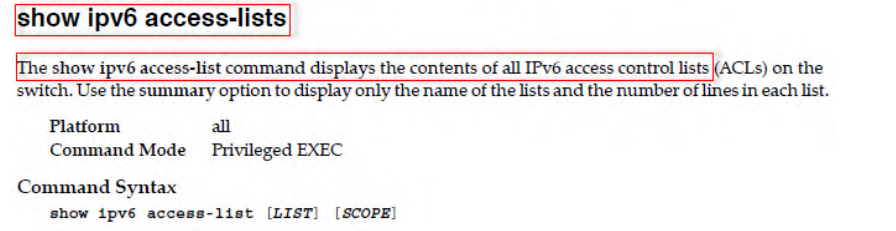
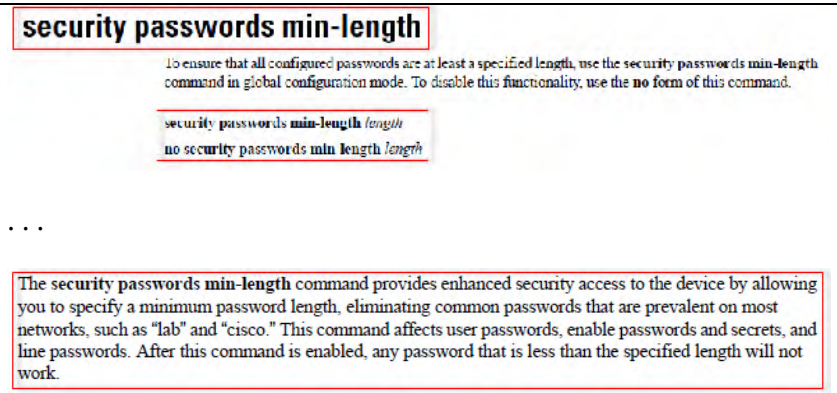
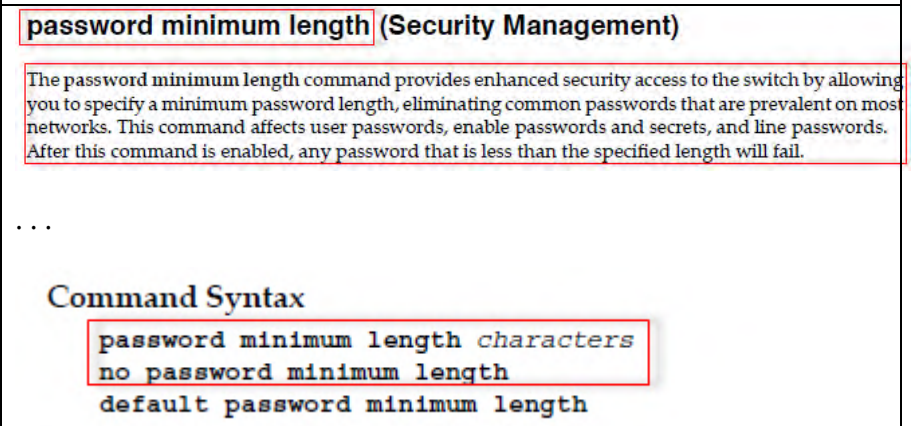
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands M to R at 440 (2013)	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F (Rev. 2) at 904 (October 2, 2014)
Cisco IOS 15.4 Effective date of registration: 11/26/2014	 Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z at 37 (2013)	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F (Rev. 2) at 158 (October 2, 2014)